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Axis Crews Refused Food; Triple Damages Rejected As Price-Fixing Weapon

The World's Day—March 31, 1941

New England: 'Hunger Strike' by Seamen Ends

Forty-four seamen, arrested at Boston on sabotaged German and Italian ships, staged a 24-hour "hunger strike." [Details and picture: Page 9.]

A proposal to modify Massachusetts' permanent registration system for voters was debated at a State House hearing. [Page 9.]

New England businessmen conferred at Boston with the United States commercial attaché from Athens. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Washington: Triple Antitrust Damages Refused

The Supreme Court held that the Federal Government cannot sue for triple damages claimed to result from price-fixing by competitors in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. The right to bring suit was sought by the Department of Justice, for the first time since the Sherman Act was passed 50 years ago, as a weapon to curb any price-fixing that developed in connection with the national defense program. [Page 2.]

The Army and Navy have awarded contracts in the national defense program amounting to $11,884,000,000, according to a compilation by the Office of Production Management. [Page 2.]

The Monopoly Committee, submitting its final report of an almost three-year study of the American economy to Congress, concluded that "concentration of economic and political power" was "undermining the foundations of both free enterprise and free government" in the United States. [Financial Page.]

The United States Government took over Italian, German, and immobilized Danish ships in territorial waters after the naval intelligence service uncovered a systematic sabotage plot. [Page 1.]

The Senate Civil Liberties Committee, reporting on its study of the four-year-old "Little Steel" strikes, blamed them on the "uncompromising refusal" of the "independent" producers to bargain with workers. [Page 6.]

The State Department reported that relief organizations had collected $26,806,718 for relief in belligerent countries since the beginning of the war. Administration, publicity, and other charges involved in collecting and distributing the funds amounted to $2,613,375.

President Roosevelt, after restating the United States' "determination" to "help those who block the dictators" in a Jackson Day dinner address from the White House yacht Potomac in Florida waters, planned to inspect two expanding Army forts on his way back to the Capital. [Page 7.]

Strikes: Vanadium Corporation Strike Settled

Washington—Defense Labor Mediation Board officials announced settlement of a strike at the Vanadium Corporation of America at Bridgeville, Pa., and said all four strikes so far certified by the Labor Department had been terminated.

Johnstown, Pa.—A two-day Congress of Industrial Organizations walkout at the huge Cambria works of the Bethlehem Steel Company was settled along lines of the agreement that ended the strike of the company's parent plant at Bethlehem March 28. [Page 1.]

Chicago—Members of the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee voted to return to work at four International Harvester Company plants, including two large Chicago works. [Page 6.]

Milwaukee, Wis.—Although leaders of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union which called the strike at the Allis-Chalmers Company plant here 69 days ago said the membership had voted March 29 "almost 100 per cent" to continue the strike, the plant reopened with many employees returning. [Page 6.]

Air and Sea: British Victory Fleet Unscathed

A victorious fleet of Britain's Mediterranean war craft put in at Alexandria, Egypt, apparently unscathed after the war's largest naval battle, in which at least five Italian naval craft were sunk. [Eye witness account: Page 1.]

German battleships—the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau—were targets of British RAF bombers who attacked docks at Brest during the night. New daylight attacks were directed against shipping off Le Havre, Occupied France. Night raids on Britain were light. [Page 5.]

In Africa: Diredawa Occupied by British Troops

British occupation of Diredawa, important town on the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway about 200 miles from Addis Ababa, Ethiopian Capital, was officially announced. [Page 1.]

Bombing of Asmara, Capital of Eritrea, by the Royal Air Force was announced as British forces advanced upon that center following the capture of the mountain stronghold of Cheren.

In the Balkans: Yugoslavs Watch and Wait

Balkan affairs were in a state of watchful waiting, as crowded trains and automobiles took German and Italian nationals out of Yugoslavia. [Pages 1 and 4.]

German sources declared that Germany was only waiting for the last of the 16,000 to 20,000 Germans to leave the country before serving an ultimatum on Yugoslavia, demanding demobilization of the Yugoslav Army, which is estimated to number 1,200,000.

The attitude of Dr. Vlatko Matchek, Croat leader whose preference for association with the Axis powers was reported, is still said to be uncertain, although he has so far remained in the new Simovitch Cabinet.

Men in the News: Eden, Dill Arrive in Athens

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, with Gen. Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, have arrived in Athens for discussions with the Greek Government. The object of the visit, according to the Greeks, is to "prevent the spread of war on the Balkan peninsula."

Japan's traveling Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, arrived in Rome from Berlin. He is to confer with Premier Mussolini. He was greeted at the Italian border by an Italian Foreign Office delegation and the Japanese Ambassador to Rome, Zenbei Horikiri.

Italy Hints Transfer Of Ships to Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., March 31 (AP)—Italian Minister Count Alberto Marchetti disclosed March 29 that Italy and Mexico were negotiating on the transfer to Mexico of several of the 10 Italian vessels now anchored in Mexican ports.

The Minister reported he and the Foreign Office had "only exchanged impressions" thus far but expressed confidence some agreement for turning over three to five of the ships would be made.

There has been agitation in the Mexican Senate to requisition six of the Italian craft to settle an unpaid balance Italy allegedly owes Mexico for petroleum shipped prior to the war.

Count Marchetti said earlier this week, "Italy owes Mexico nothing."

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London Gratified

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—An authoritative source said today Britain was "gratified" over the United States' action in placing Italian, German, and Danish ships in protective custody.

This source said such steps were highly desirable because of the present shortage of merchant shipping, and prospects of a greater shortage by the end of the war.

Alien Shipping Seized by U. S. To Aid Britain

300,000 tons of vessels owned by Axis and Denmark held after sabotage attempts.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 31 (AP)—The crews of the German freighter Eisenach and the Italian liner Fella, anchored at Punta Arenas, set their ships afire this morning and were promptly ordered arrested by the Costa Rican Government.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31 — Nearly 300,000 tons of alien shipping, seized yesterday by the United States Coast Guard in raids from Maine to Washington, will be added to Great Britain's heavily-strained "bridge of ships" across the North Atlantic within the next few months.

The 65 ships, taken over from their German, Italian, and Danish crews on the grounds that the latter were systematically wrecking the vessels in violation of port law, will be speedily repaired and utilized in the battle for democracy, shipping circles predict.

Expected to Aid Britain

At the same time, it is reliably reported that a number of Latin American Nations will follow the United States's lead and similarly seize the shipping of alien registry now lying idle in their ports. Chile has already made a first step in this direction, having recently taken over three foreign vessels as essential to Chilean national welfare.

These Latin American vessels, like those seized yesterday in this country, are expected to find their way into the British convoy service at an early date.

A still further development is expected in connection with other vessels of alien registry still tied

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Vermont Continues Steady Dry March

Montpelier, Vt., March 31

More Vermont towns voted against the sale of intoxicating liquors at the last March meeting than in any year since repeal of prohibition, according to statistics just received by Secretary of State Rawson C. Myrick. Dry towns increased to 126 from 121 last year, a gain of 22 since 1935, the first year of State control of liquor sales.

Compared with last year, there are now three less wet towns authorizing sales of both beer and hard liquors and two less moist towns permitting the sale of wine and beer only.

Defense Plants Stress Safety For Workers

Faced with a challenge unprecedented in its 60 years of shipbuilding, the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy is weeks ahead of its promised schedule of building vessels under the national defense program, William H. Collins, General Manager, told the Massachusetts Safety Conference today.

In one of the first official reports covering the "inside story" of shipbuilding at the local yards, Mr. Collins said that his plant had successfully weathered problems involved in raising its quota of workers from some 5,000 a year ago to its present force of more than 20,000 employees.

Fore River Typical

The shipbuilding expert spoke at one of a group of panel discussions opening a two-day conference of industrial and traffic safety authorities from all over New England, meeting in the Hotel Statler. Speakers emphasized this morning that safety problems, having been augmented in factory and on the highway by the defense program, are being met with a fortitude and

Continued on Page 11, Column 3

Johnstown Steel Strikers Back at Work

Production resumed on $1,000,000 worth of defense orders—C.I.O. hails gains.

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP) — The National Defense Labor Mediation Board announced settlement today of the last of four strikes certified to it by the Labor Department last week, that of C. I. O. workers at the Vanadium Corporation of America plant at Bridgeville, Pa. [Page 6.]

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 31—Men went back to work by the thousands at the shift-changes last night and this morning in all six plants along the Valley here which constitute the Cambria Division of the Bethlehem Steel Company. They returned to the blast furnaces, ingot yards, and strip mills of the Old Cambria plant, the open hearths and steel car shops of Franklin, the Merchant Mills and warehouses of Gautier, and the wire works down the river, until the whole normal complement of 14,500 men were again turning out steel for civilian uses and $1,000,000 worth of defense orders.

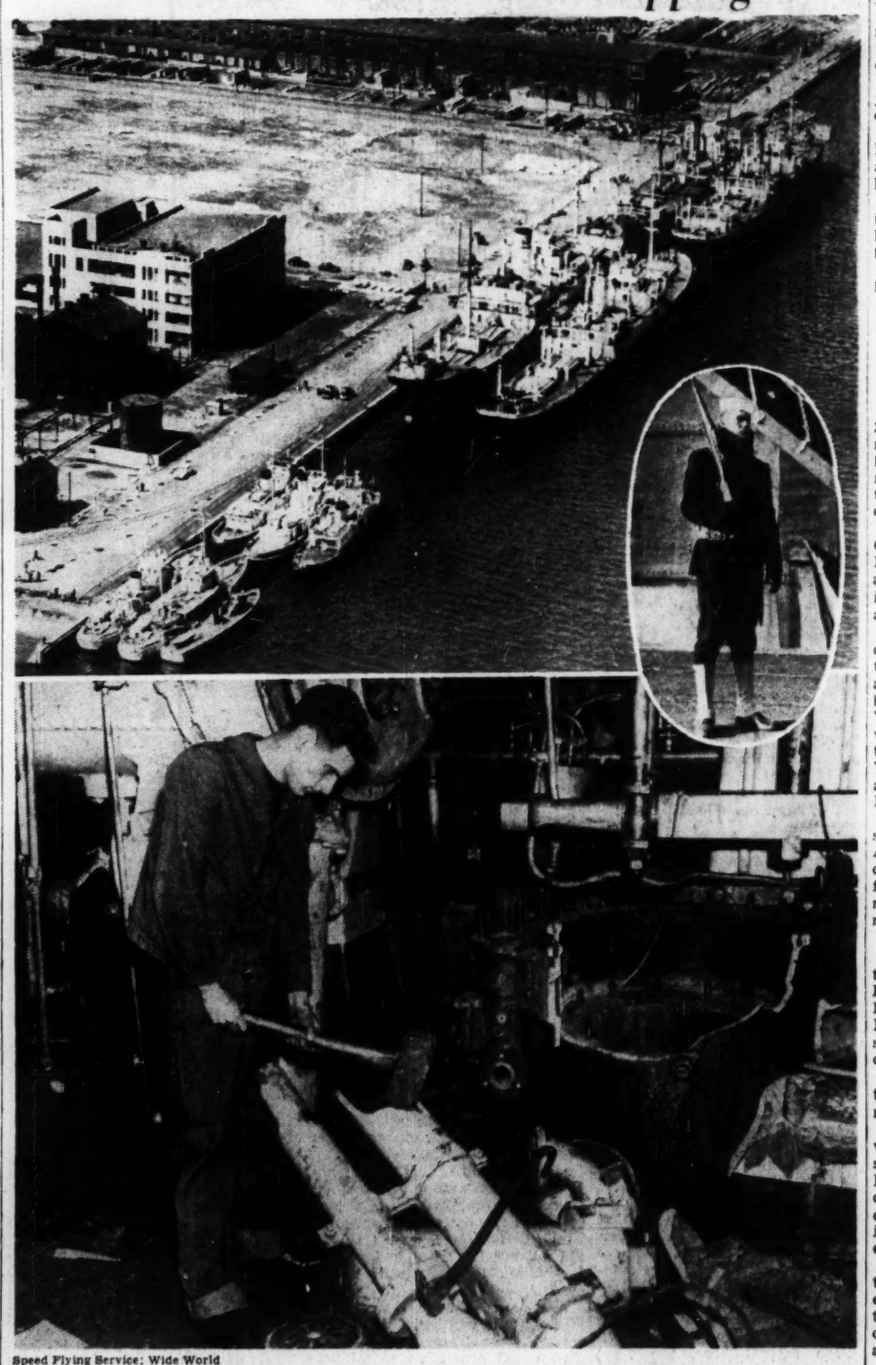
Settlement of the Congress of Industrial Organizations protest strike against the holding of an Employees Representation Plan election in the company plants was reached in conference with Stanley D. Evans, management representative, at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, and was announced and ratified at a union mass meeting Sunday afternoon.

The stated conditions of the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Little Steel is urged to help speed up defense: Page 6.

When U. S. Seized Axis Shipping



Speed Flying Service; Wide World

Sabotage Discovered Aboard Seized Fascist Ships

Upper: A view of the port of Newark where Italian merchantmen were seized by Coast Guards on orders from President Roosevelt. The crews were sent to Ellis Island. Acts of sabotage were discovered by the Guardsmen. The vessels in the foreground are Coast Guard boats used in the operations. Inset: A Coast Guardsman on sentry duty before one of the seized ships. Lower: A Coast Guardsman examines some of the damage done aboard the Italian liner Alberta. He holds the sledge hammer used to smash the main air pump.

Query: Where Is the Duce? Fascism at Lowest Point; Italy's Sea Might Broken

Smashing British victory costs Fascist Navy 5 to 7 warships—Battle described.

Chaos in Italian regime indicated by doubts of Mussolini — Lack of decisiveness seen.

By Larry Allen

ABOARD H. M. S. WARSPITE, FLAGSHIP OF THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET AT ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, March 31 (AP)—Britain's fighting ships paraded into port today apparently unscathed in the victorious "battle of the Ionian Sea" in which at least five Italian war vessels sank under their blazing guns.

Besides claiming three—and possibly four—of Italy's biggest cruisers and two—perhaps three—destroyers, the British said three aerial torpedo hits on the crack new Italian battleship Littorio left that 35,000-ton capital ship heavily damaged.

Jubilant British naval men hailed the battle as the heaviest fought so far in the Mediterranean and declared it probably had blighted permanently any ambition Premier Mussolini still might have had to make his battle fleet a vital war factor.

The British suddenly got their long-awaited chance to come to grips with Il Duce's navy when the Fascist fleet was reported off Cape Passaro, near Italy's toe, on Thursday, March 27.

"Air Arm" Vital Aid

For the first time since the Battle of Jutland, the British fought a night battle involving capital ships the next night when destroyer forces made contact with an Italian flotilla of cruisers and a Littorio class battleship near the western end of the Greek island of Crete.

A second Italian force, including two battleships, cruisers and destroyers also was reported by air scouts slightly to the north.

British Fleet air arm torpedo bombers immediately flew from the British warships, heavily attacking the Littorio and cutting her normal top speed of 32 knots down to 15 with several hits which seriously damaged her.

Royal Air Force bombers also joined in the attack, scoring hits on cruisers and destroyers.

British Fleet units pursued the Littorio, but contact was made only as darkness fell and it was not known whether she was hit again.

All the British forces then joined in the attack, crippling the cruisers Pola, Zara and Fiume with shells from their 15-inch guns.

Destroyers followed up the fusillade and rammed home torpedoes

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

By a Staff Artist

Scene of British Triumph

Ionian Sea in which British Mediterranean Fleet scored a smashing victory over Italian Fleet. The engagement took place somewhere between the island of Crete and Cape Passero, Sicily.

'Inside the War'
Twenty-fourth of a Series

By Saville R. Davis
Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

In my notes for the first week of February this year is a quotation from one of the ablest neutral observers in Rome—a man who is not given to overstatements.

"At this moment," he said, "there is no effective, functioning Italian Government left in Italy.

"Anything can happen."

He spoke at the low point in Fascist history. Everyone in Rome realized that the African Empire was breaking up. The man who bore the proud title of "Fondatore dell' Impero" was openly being called the "Sfondatore dell' Impero," or "Disfounder of the Empire." His army was floundering in defeatism and chagrin.

Most of the Ministers had been shipped off to the front, or thereabouts; and those lesser officials who frantically tried to reach the Duce in order to keep the wheels going were told that he would see no one. Revolutionary plots began to ripen like oranges in the hot Italian sun.

"Where is the Duce?" everyone wanted to know as the chaos deepened.

It is possible, now, to give a partial answer to that question.

Imperial Dream Punctured

Premier Mussolini was at that point passing through a personal crisis which shook him grieviously. One person in a position to know said that its effect was "similar to that of a serious breakdown." The speed and degree of his recovery are still in doubt.

But there is no doubt whatever as to the extent to which he suffered from the puncturing of his imperial dream. For a period of days and weeks, as one who knows him well told me, he quite lost his customary grip on himself as well as on the executive functioning of the government.

"Those few who see him," said another who spoke with personal knowledge of the situation, "report that he is quarrelling with at least several of his best advisers, and blaming virtually everyone for Italy's plight.

"More serious, his customary re-

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

British Cut Off Italians In Ethiopia

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, March 31 (AP)—Diredawa, on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad, has been in British hands since March 29, it was announced officially today.

This puts the British only 200 miles east by railroad from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital, and in control of the only railroad link between that inland city and the coast.

[The Italians acknowledged yesterday that Diredawa had been abandoned.]

The British now have pushed about 500 miles into the newest colony in Italy's East African Empire since the capture of Fer-Fer, on the Ethiopian-Italian Somaliland line, March 6.

Milestones in the advance to the railroad were the capture of Jijiga March 19 and Harar, one of Ethiopia's most important cities, March 27.

An earlier communiqué today said that the British had occupied Carsa, 20 miles beyond Harar on the way to Diredawa.

Italians retreat in Eritrea under heavy British attack: Page 4.

Nazis Find Yugoslavia 'Practically Hopeless'

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 31 (AP)—Relations between Germany and Yugoslavia appeared to be growing worse today. The German Legation Secretary declared that only an "unexpected miracle" could save the situation.

The Secretary announced that German Minister Viktor von Heeren was leaving for Berlin, and at the same time the Yugoslav Minister to Germany, Dr. Ivo Andritch, arrived unexpectedly.

An unofficial German source declared that Adolf Hitler intended to wait only until midnight to issue an ultimatum demanding demobilization of the 1,200,000-man Yugoslav Army—the same demand which was reported to have touched off last week's upset of Yugoslavia's "Axis" Government and the catapulting of King Peter II to the throne.

Herr Hitler was said by this source to be waiting only until all Axis nationals could get out of the country and then, if the Yugoslavs failed to meet the expected ultimatum, Germany would set its war machine to rolling.

Great Axis Exodus

A great exodus of Axis nationals, on orders from Rome and Berlin, was proceeding. All trains leaving the city for Germany and Italy were crowded and many seeking to leave were left standing on station platforms.

The deadline for completion of this exodus was reported set for midnight.

The German Legation Secretary who on March 30 described the situation as "serious but not hopeless" later declared it was "practically hopeless" and added: "a decisive turn for the better is not impossible, but it would be an unexpected miracle."

A special train was expected to take the last of the Axis nationals except Legation members out of the country. Others had hurried out in automobiles, river boats, and almost hourly trains.

Their home governments ordered them to quit not only Serbia but the reportedly friendlier provinces of Croatia and Slovenia. Three thousand were hurrying from Croatia alone.

[The German radio reported from Berlin that Yugoslavia had closed the entire German-Yugoslav frontier except for one crossing between Maribor and Spielfeld. Germans were being advised to leave Yugoslavia by way of Hungary and Rumania.]

Sidewalks in front of the German Legation in Belgrade were piled with packing cases bearing the name of the Nazi Minister.

Herr von Heeren conferred March 30 with Momtchilo Nintchitch, Foreign Minister of the Yugoslav Government set up on March 27 after overthrow of the regency of Prince Paul.

The result of that talk was not disclosed. German circles declared, however, Yugoslavia's position remained "very vague" despite German attempts to obtain a definite statement of the Government's policy toward the alliance.

The Belgrade press described Yugoslavia's two big factions, Serbs and Croats, as closer together than ever before since the formation of the new Government.

German correspondents continued to report, however, that the Croat peasant leader, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, who carried over into the new Government as Vice-Premier, still was awaiting clarification of the Government's foreign policy before giving it his support.

Drive Through Albania

One of the last stories sent out of Yugoslavia by German correspondents hinted that General Simovitch was considering a drive through Albania.

These stories quoted the Premier as telling the Italian minister:

"Yugoslavia is not going to be inclosed. If the Germans go to Salonika the Yugoslavs must get to the sea by way of Albania."

Yugoslav official circles said there was absolutely no confirmation that such a statement had been made.

[Dispatches from Ankara said the Yugoslav Ambassador to Turkey left for Belgrade, called home for consultation after talks with Turkish President Ismet Inonu and Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu.]

The Two Ways

By Stephen Vincent Benét
Author

There have always been two ways of life—the way of master and slave, the way of free men, working together. There is nothing new about tyranny—it is as old as man. There is nothing new about oppression—it is as old as the deep evils in his heart. . . .

It is freedom which is new—self-government which is the great and daring experiment—democracy which goes forward.

In "A Summons to the Free." Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., Publishers

"America: Slave or Free?" Twenty-fourth Article: Page 3

Balkan Envoys Meet

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Constantin Fotitch, Yugoslav Minister, and Simon P. Diamantopoulos, Greek Minister, discussed the Balkan situation briefly when they met unexpectedly at the State Department. Each was about to confer with Acting Secretary Sumner Welles.

The Yugoslav Minister, after talking with Mr. Welles, told newspapermen he could not comment on what action Yugoslavia might take with regard to the Axis pact signed by the deposed Government.

The Minister expressed the belief, however, that Yugoslavia would pursue a policy of peace and independence.

The Greek Minister told reporters that Yugoslavia was now master of its own house and added that this was very pleasing to the Greeks.

Nazis warn Yugoslavia patience nears limit: Page 4.

Contracts Total $11,884,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—The Office of Production Management announced today that national defense contracts totaling $11,884,000,000 have now been let in expanding the Army and Navy.

As of March 8, the Army and Navy program authorized by Congress totaled $16,364,000,000, not including pay and subsistence of the armed forces.

Contract awards covered 72.6 per cent of the program, including contract authorizations for completion of orders in 1942 and later in the case of warships. Since March 8 appropriations have been increased, and will be given when comparison with contract awards as of later date is available.

Army contract awards in the defense program as of March 8 totaled $5,900,500,000 against an authorized program of $7,098,000,000. Contracts covered 83.1 per cent of this program.

Navy awards totaled $5,983,500,000 against an authorized program of $9,266,000,000. Contracts covered 64.6 per cent of the program. The lag in Navy awards is due to the fact that authorizations cover completion of ships in 1942 and later.

Letters of intent cover a considerable, but undesignated, proportion of the balance of available appropriations and contract authorizations.

A breakdown of these figures by classifications of award follows:

Contract awards by the War and Navy Departments and enacted program as of March 8, 1941.
(in millions of dollars)

	Total Awards	Army	Navy
Airplanes, engines and accessories	$2,312.1	$2,096.7	$ 215.4
Guns, ammunitions and armor	1,972.4	1,631.6	340.8
Indust. construc'n	1,191.1	762.7	428.4
Ship construction	4,449.3		4,449.3
Other construction	900.3	434.0	466.3
Transport equipment, Q. M. C.	223.4	223.4	....
All other supplies and equipment	835.4	752.1	83.3
Total contract awards	$11,884.0	$5,900.5	$5,983.5
Enacted prog'm	16,364.0	7,098.0	9,266.0

The foregoing totals do not include pay and subsistence of the armed forces.

Warning Against Go-Betweens

An outspoken warning against individuals or organizations who give the impression that employment of certain agents or "contacts" will help anyone to get a contract under the defense program was issued today by Donald M. Nelson, Director, Division of Purchases, Office of Production Management.

"Any business man who wants to sell goods or services to the Army or Navy can make his contacts direct with Army and Navy purchasing officers," Mr. Nelson said. "He does not need to join some special organization or take space in a commercial exposition in order to get in touch with these officers or in order to enhance his chance of getting a contract from them.

"The businessman is simply foolish if he thinks paying a fee of any sort to any person or organizations will make it easier for him to get a defense contract. If any person or organization makes the flat claim that payment of such a fee will expedite the securing of a contract, we would like to know about it. The Department of Justice will be asked to look into all such claims, and will also be asked to investigate any persons who pay the fees."

Pattern for Americas' Amity Seen Aiding World Civilization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—Climaxing Inter-American Co-operation Week observance here, 1,000 persons heard the co-operative peace in which the Western Hemisphere is fashioning its "new world" described as "forerunner of the non-militarist pattern of the future" at a Survey Associates luncheon here on Saturday. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State; Rodolfo Michels, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, and Dr. F. Cyril James, principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, Montreal, were speakers on this development of amity in the Americas to an end which, in contrast, the European dictatorships are seeking by force of arms.

Asserting that the nations of the Western Hemisphere now had reached the stage where the ideal of co-operative peace was realized not only as a common duty but a common principle, Mr. Berle voiced confidence that "the new world which is building will be the most apt instrument of civilization which the world has yet seen."

Co-operation the Key

"Co-operation has been complete to a degree which would seem incredible," he said, "if one did not know the driving force of the ideal of the co-operative peace which has given the New World its present stability and its great hope for future strength. . . .

"This is the forerunner of the non-militarist pattern of the future. The period after the war is bound to be as significant. There are titanic problems to meet in reconstruction. We must be working at it now. We shall be working for the common welfare."

Equal Footing for Nations

In their post-war role, he continued, the American republics would "have to transform an economic life based on the effort of defense into an equally active economic life based on the will to build even more strongly and more beneficially the lives of the people of the Americas."

The United States must share its wealth with the other nations of the hemisphere in preparation for this post-war world, Mr. Berle said, adding that "no one in the Western Hemisphere seriously believes that there ought to be any permanent difference between the well-being of any one country and that of any other."

"A considerable part of our task," he held, "must be the removal of artificial advantages, if you like, the sharing of resources, so that they are available on equitable terms to the people of the three Americas."

Steps already taken in this undertaking, he continued, were the Inter-American Advisory Committee set up to develop in other American countries industries now concentrated in the United States and Canada; co-operative trade agreements for the marketing of sugar, coffee, copper, nitrates, and defense matals; the proposed inter-American bank to help diffuse capital through the Americas, and the recent St. Lawrence seaway agreement between the United States and Canada to develop resources through international co-operation.

Marshall Praises Army

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, in an appraisal of the five-fold expansion of the land forces, said March 29 that "in esprit, morale, intelligence and fortitude, we have never had a finer army."

The Chief of Staff noted that the number of men under arms increased in a year's time from some 225,000 to more than 1,000,000 and said that "the Army has a right to feel proud of what has been done during the past year."

Taking stock on the occasion of the annual Army Day, to be observed April 5, General Marshall reported, however, that numerous shortages still existed in combat weapons, though there have been notable increases in materiel.

As for the general outlook, he said that "with the completion of the training program now in progress, we will have an Army of high efficiency."

General Marshall reported in a statement published by the Army and Navy Journal that he found on an inspection of larger training camps that the enthusiasm of regulars, National Guardsmen, and selective service recruits was "most impressive."

"During the past winter our soldiers have had to put up with many inconveniences and some hardships," he said. "They did so with scarcely any complaint and proved themselves worthy successors to the American soldiers of all generations. . . .

"Essential training weapons and equipment have been provided. We still lack many items essential to combat efficiency. We need greatly increased numbers of aircraft, antiaircraft guns, field artillery of all calibres, tanks and other armored vehicles, and great quantities of ammunition of all types.

"Much of this material has only recently been redesigned in order to embody the lessons learned from the European conflict. A new armament industry had to be created; new facilities had to be constructed; special machine tools had to be provided; skilled workmen had to be trained to perform unfamiliar tasks.

"Most of this preliminary work has now been completed and quantity production of vital munitions is now beginning. While everything essential to national security has not yet been accomplished, the Army has a right to feel proud of what has been done during the past year."

Camps' Cost Up $100,000,000

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Congress heard today that Army cantonments had cost $100,000,000 more than expected because careful surveying, engineering, and planning had to give way to speed in their erection.

This was disclosed in testimony of Brig. Gen. B. B. Somervell, Army Construction Chief. The testimony was made public by the Senate Appropriations Committee in approvoing a $4,389,000,000 supplemental national defense appropriation. The bill is scheduled for Senate action this week.

In questioning General Somervell, Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorada brought out that Congress had voted the Army $328,000,000 more than the original appropriation to finish these camps.

General Somervell said $25,000,000 more would be needed, adding that in many cases the engineers' estimates of camp costs had been exceeded greatly.

"For example," he said, "we got figures from the engineers at Camp Blanding, Fla., showing that the total cost of the work there, when finished, would be $22,346,429. . . . The actual cost of building that job is going up to $27,700,000. In other words, the engineers missed the cost by $5,000,000.

At Camp Bowie, Texas, he said, the estimate was $14,106,380, but the job actually would cost approximately $17,800,000. The Camp Claiborne, La., estimate, he added, was $14,127,377, compared with a present calculation of $21,000,000.

"We can be critical of these chaps, and I am very critical of them," General Somervell said, "but there is this to be said: They were out there in the wilderness in the middle of snow and rain and the work was just starting, and in some cases it was extremely difficult to visualize everything that had to be done."

Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina said he thought that the unexpected increase in the number of men assigned to individual camps also had affected the costs. He mentioned particularly Camp Benning, Ga., and Camp Jackson, S. C.

Senator Adams said one of the "horrible examples" of camp location was in Pennsylvania, where the construction company was forced to make 18-foot cuts through rock.

8 Years' Service Reported by CCC

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Civilian Conservation Corps was eight years old today.

It has 275,000 enrollees manning 1,500 camps, has "graduated" 2,500,000 youths and has spent $2,800,000,000.

Director J. J. McEntee said in a review of CCC activities yesterday that among other things the members had built 118,492 miles of truck trails, 6,000,000 erosion check dams, 84,737 miles of telephone lines, 101 radio stations, 24,969,767 rods of fence, and 68 airplane landing fields, in addition to planting 2,060,403,000 trees and spending 6,273,000 man-days fighting forest fires.

Ford's Town of Ways, Ga., Now Richmond Hill

RICHMOND HILL, Ga., March 31 (AP)—It isn't Ways, Ga., any more.

The name of this little Georgia village where Henry Ford has a 90,000-acre experimental farm has been changed to Richmond Hill, and at Ford's request.

Applications were made to the railroads and postal authorities, and approvals came quickly. Already the Atlantic Coast Line road has changed the name on its depot from Ways to Richmond Hill.

Postum

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Willkie Repeats Urge for Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—The United States could never build an isolationist wall high enough to keep out a triumphant totalitarianism and would become an armed camp where the substance and liberties of the American people would be consumed, in event of an Axis victory, according to Wendell L. Willkie.

Warning Americans to adapt the faith of their fathers to the modern world, in a National Broadcasting Company radiocast sponsored by the British War Relief Society yesterday, Mr. Willkie introduced Cecil Roberts, English poet and novelist, who read the poem, "A Man Arose," dedicated to Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

In his own renewed tribute to Mr. Churchill, Mr. Willkie described the English leader as a man "dauntlessly unafraid, tirelessly watchful, brilliantly planning and sure of the ultimate victory of democracy."

Again stressing the need for co-operation with, and aid to, Britain, Mr. Willkie referred to the contention of "some patriotic and sincere Americans" that the United States can let all others who live in democracy be destroyed and still retain democracy in America. Such Americans, he said, refer to the faith of the founding fathers, recall ancient wrongs done America and point out the improbability of invasion.

"One knows that old faiths must be adapted to a modern world, that no wall can be built so high as to exclude the admission of triumphant ideologies, that our very prosperity and standard of living, the prerequisites to the continuance of our democracy, cannot be maintained in a world where totalitarian methods of trade prevail," Mr. Willkie declared.

Tolls of U. S. Public $76,000,000 a Year

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 31

It costs the American public about $76,000,000 a year to get from one side of the river to the other.

The figure is based on reports on traffic volume and scheduled rates for the 242 bridges, 660 ferries and five tunnels operated as toll services in 1938.

The Public Roads Administration estimates that the bridge tolls were $48,250,000; ferries, $18,525,000, and tunnels, $8,830,000.

Propaganda Reduced to Ashes Here

Wide World

Tons Burned at San Francisco Post Office

Here postal employees are sending to the furnace a batch of 17½ tons of material. According to Postmaster William McCarthy, it has been arriving at a rate of three or four tons per steamer, three steamers a week, the origin being Russia, Japan and Germany.

Tons of Propaganda Seized At San Francisco Are Burned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—In the burning of 17 tons or more of foreign propaganda, circulars, books, magazines, and newspapers, which had been brought here on incoming ships, the United States served notice to the world that it is not tolerating such efforts to undermine its laws and institutions.

The foreign material, whose senders had not obeyed the 1938 congressional act requiring registration of foreign agents with the State Department, was assembled at the new Rincon Hill annex of the San Francisco Post Office, and there in the presence of Postmaster William H. McCarthy shoveled unceremoniously into a big oil furnace.

Postmaster McCarthy explained that since Britain's blockade of European Atlantic ports, this City had become a chief port of entry for alien propaganda. Several tons of it arrive each week, three or four tons on each steamer that comes in.

The usual postoffice procedure with such shipments is to take samples of the propaganda. These are sent to the Postoffice Department in Washington, where the Solicitor General and his staff analyze the material. All orders to destroy material come from Washington, Postmaster McCarthy explained.

Of course, the propaganda destroyed is not all the propaganda coming into San Francisco on board ship. It is only the material which is sent by agents who are not registered with the State Department.

Other material, mailed by duly registered agents and supposedly recognized for what it is by the Government, is handled by the Postoffice Department as all other mail. If there is much attempted smuggling of subversive material into the country, the facts were not disclosed at the San Francisco bonfire. The destroyed material was described by authorities as simply "unmailable."

The bulk of the propaganda apparently came from Germany with Soviet Russian literature second in quantity, Japanese third. There were thousands of books, magazines, pamphlets, and papers. One book, it is believed, was the Joseph Stalin sequel to Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf," the Nazi dictator's book which has been freely circulated in America.

Army Seeks Parachutists

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Army has started recruiting some 1,500 athletic and daring young officers and men to quadruple the size of its parachute troop forces.

The War Department disclosed this in announcing that the first of three additional parachute battalions would be formed by July 1.

Instructions have gone out to field commanders to accept 100 qualified infantry officers as volunteers for command posts with the new units, which will reinforce the existing pioneer 501st Parachute Battalion in service at Fort Benning, Ga.

The same number of enlisted volunteers is to be supplied this week by the Army's motorized Fourth Division at Fort Benning. A limited number of selective service trainees, in addition to the regulars, will be accepted for the new units.

Two additional officers were assigned to the group headquarters for the entire parachute force, which is to start functioning this week under command of Lieut Col. William C. Lee. They are Maj. Clarence M. Tomlinson Supply Officer, and Capt. Roy Lindquist, Adjutant.

The 502nd Battalion is scheduled to be organized by July 1, the 503rd by Sept. 1, and the 504th two months later. By then it is anticipated the parachutist groups will number almost 2,000, of whom about 1,500 will be jumpers. All are to be stationed at Fort Benning.

Requirements for the force are strict. Officers must not be more than 35 if captains or lieutenants, nor over 40 if holding the rank of major. Enlisted men who volunteer as actual jumpers must be between 21 and 30 and unmarried.

To compensate for risks, parachute troops receive extra pay.

Army Division Rolls on Wheels

PANAMA CITY, Fla., March 31 (AP)—The Army put wheels under its infantry and rolled a full division out of Fort Benning, Ga., March 29 covering in 10 hours the route that required more than 10 days for the old style foot soldier.

The Fourth Division, first of the growing new Army to be completely motorized, marched into "enemy" territory under orders to be prepared to defend itself against air attack while en route.

Upon arrival here, the 7,500 men and officers pitched camp and were at liberty to begin a week end of recreation, swimming, dancing, playing golf and attending theaters.

Officers said it was the first time the United States Army had moved a division by motor carriers. They followed the line of march of another division on wheels, the second armored division, but set up a number of new firsts.

Hutchins Sees People of U. S. Opposing War

CHICAGO, March 31 (AP)—Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, said yesterday that America should fight now if President Roosevelt's recent remarks about "total victory" over "the enemy" mean that the British, Chinese and Greeks "are our allies."

"If this is so," he said, "it is immoral to let them die for us while we sit safely at home. We should have been in the war from the start."

Asserting there was a chance that the President's remarks were for foreign consumption, Dr. Hutchins said that Mr. Roosevelt was mistaken if he was moving toward war with "the conviction that the people want him to."

And, he added, if the United States were "to proceed through total war to total victory over totalitarian states, it will have to become totalitarian, too. . . .

"If we are actually to press on to total victory, we must fight. We are not justified in hoping that the Axis will suffer total defeat without full American participation in the war."

Dr. Hutchins spoke at the regular Sunday morning service in Rockefeller Memorial Chapel at the University. The address was carried by the Mutual Broadcasting system.

"The country wants to defend itself, aid Britain, and stay out of the war," he declared. "We have been told over and over again that we could do just that. . . . The passage of this (lend-lease) bill gave the President no mandate for war. The people want peace."

Then, he asked, rhetorically: "If we go to war, what are we going to war for? . . .

"What we have, in this country," he said, "is hope. War, for this country, is a counsel of despair. It is a confession of failure. It is national suicide. . . .

"America has been called the arsenal of democracy. It has been called the larder of democracy. Let us make it the home of democracy. This is America's destiny."

U. S. Suits for Triple Damages Held Illegal

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Federal Government cannot sue for triple damages claimed to result from price-fixing by competitors in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act, according to a decision handed down by the Supreme Court today.

Justice Roberts delivered the decision, involving a suit for treble damages filed by the Justice Department against 17 rubber tire manufacturing companies accused of illegally conspiring to fix "collusive prices" in 1936 and 1937 that were "identical to the penny."

Justices Black, Reed and Douglas dissented. Justice Murphy did not participate.

Justice Roberts said the United States was not a "person" within the meaning of the "anti-trust" law and hence could not maintain the suit.

A provision of the Sherman Act permits "any person" to sue for treble damages resulting from conspiracies which restrain interstate commerce.

Opinion Concluded

"We are of opinion," the majority opinion concluded, "that the text of the act, taken in its natural and ordinary sense, makes against the extension of the term 'person' to include the United States and that the usual aids to construction, taken together, instead of inducing the contrary conclusion, go to support the view that Congress did not use the word in the sense for which the government contends."

Justice Black, who wrote the dissenting opinion, said he thought Congress intended "to give equal protection to all persons" injured by price fixing resulting from combination or conspiracy.

"No plausible reason," Justice Black added, "has been hazarded to prove that the government as a purchaser of goods needs less protection from unlawful combinations than do other buyers. Many deplorable instances in our history, in fact, indicate the contrary."

Suit to recover $1,053,474—three times the damages claimed to have been sustained—was filed in the Southern New York Federal District Court.

Both the District Court and the Federal Circuit Court at New York dismissed the government's suit on the ground that it was not a "person."

Companies involved included the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, the B. F. Goodrich Company and the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Inc.

Other Decisions

In other actions today, the court:

Held constitutional a decision by Chief Justice Hughes, a New Hampshire law requiring a license from a municipality to hold a parade. The legislation was attacked by a group of "Jehovah's Witnesses" convicted at Manchester. Chief Justice Hughes said that control over the use of streets for parades showed "no interference with religious worship . . . in any proper sense."

Agreed to review, on the petition of Gov. Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma, a decision sustaining the constitutionality of Federal construction of the $54,000,000 Denison dam across Red River in Texas and Oklahoma.

Laid down the principle that "the power of Congress extends not only to keeping clear the channels of interstate navigation by the prohibition or removal of actual obstructions located by the riparian owner, or others, but comprehends as well the power to improve and enlarge their navigability." Justice Roberts delivered this unanimous decision on litigation to determine whether the Federal Government must compensate for damages caused by the flooding of property in Wabasha and Winona Counties, Minnesota, in improving navigability of the upper Mississippi River.

Refused to review a decision holding that a contract for "lobbying" is invalid and cannot be enforced. The claim was brought by Orman W. Ewing, former Utah member of the Democratic National Committee, for services in connection with passage of a bill by Congress.

Agreed to review a decision holding that a company could not deduct for income tax purposes payments made in seeking Congressional enactment of legislation.

By a 4-to-4 vote, held that a company which obtained coal from the mines it leased, but which were operated by other contract, was exempt from the price-fixing provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act.

Byrd Expedition Men Unite at Chile Port

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile, March 31 (AP)—Members of the east base of the United States Department of Interior Antarctic Expedition arrived Saturday at this port on the Strait of Magellan.

The 26 men told of how they just escaped being frozen in for another winter. The plane on their ship, the Bear, flew them out of their camp to the vessel in time to beat the ice.

The east base personnel joined west base men who arrived here from Little America aboard the North Star several days ago.

Both ships expect to leave for the United States April 1, the North Star for Seattle by way of Valparaiso and Callao and the Bear for Boston by way of Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.

Gen. Motors Propellers To Be Made at Dayton

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—General Motors Corporation has announced a scheduled start of operations in July at a new airplane propeller plant at Dayton, Ohio, under the aero products division.

The plant will employ about 1,800 workers, it was said. Initial output will be for Army pursuit ships.

Winant Goal Set for I. L. O. Is World Social Security

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, holds that the International Labor Office must use its machinery to help to lay the basis for a democratic postwar structure, organized to insure social security and freedom from poverty.

"An unemployed and poorly employed citizenry is no basis for winning the peace," Mr. Winant, formerly Director of the I. L. O., said in an article written for the official magazine of the American Federation of Labor, the American Federalist, published here.

Pointing to the increasing recognition of the need for social security, Mr. Winant writes that already statesmen in democratic countries are voicing the hopes and convictions of their peoples, President Roosevelt, he writes, has included "freedom from want" among his objectives for the future.

Goal of Social Security

"The British Minister of Labor (Mr. Ernest Bevin), himself drawn from the ranks of organized labor," Mr. Winant declares, "has declared social security to be the main motive of national life in Great Britain. And the peoples of both countries are agreed that security and freedom must be conceived in democratic terms."

"The I. L. O.," Mr. Winant continues, "can help to plan toward an orderly and socially desirable demobilization of war and defense industries. It can give American workers a chance to discuss their plans for the postwar period with the workers of other countries and to test their ideas of the social objectives of peace and for meeting postwar problems against representative and alert international opinion.

World of 1939 Closed

"The end of the war will bring new needs and new opportunities. The door has closed on the world of 1939. We must be ready and prepared in advance to meet the challenge of creating a living and human democracy for the world of tomorrow."

Mr. Winant goes on to state that workers who have been represented in the I. L. O. have never asked for the "ant-heap" security of the Fascist state.

"If the machinery of the I. L. O. is to be of real use to workers, it must be used to meet some of the fundamental problems of the postwar period as well as some of the important current issues," he concludes.

Canada Seeks to Co-ordinate Its War Effort With U. S. Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 31—Canada is seeking to readjust its relations with the United States in the fields of exchange, production, and agriculture.

Presence in Washington of Canadian Government representatives, including S. L. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supplies, is the opening move of a far-reaching program of readjustment made necessary by the magnitude of Canada's war effort. It is an effort which Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, in his recent speech on Canada's war task, called the greatest ever undertaken by a nation of 11,000,000 people.

The exchange problem arises from the fact that Britain is reaching the end of its gold shipments to Canada. Canada has used this British gold until now to cover its enormous unfavorable balance of trade with the United States, running at something over $25,000,000 a month. Now that Britain can ship Canada little more gold, this country must find new means of securing the necessary American dollars.

Situation Foreseen

Thus without delay Canada must reach an understanding with its neighbor on the whole future of exchange; must decide whether to cut down still further its non-essential purchases in the United States, or to sell its American investments or to borrow from the United States. Perhaps a combination of all three methods will be adopted.

This situation had been foreseen for some time. The significance of Mr. King's speech is that it shows the problem to be imminent.

The second problem, of production, could not be solved before the United States passed the lend-lease bill. Until then Canada had no assurance that the United States would continue to ship munitions to Britain, after Britain's ability to pay ran out. Now that the movement of munitions, regardless of ability to pay, is assured, the next obvious step is to see that production of these munitions proceeds as rapidly and efficiently as possible.

To achieve maximum speed and efficiency, the obvious necessity is to co-ordinate Canadian and American production so that Canada will not attempt to make complicated weapons which it has never made before, but which the United States can make without difficulty, and will concentrate instead on the things it can produce best. Undoubtedly Mr. Howe and his experts have been discussing these technical questions with the experts in Washington during the last few days and the results of their talks, it is expected here, will soon become apparent.

Delicate Problem

The third problem is extremely delicate, since it involves both in Canada and in the United States that great political factor, the man on the land.

Up to now Canada has depended on Britain to take large quantities of foodstuffs. Britain has been Canada's only large outside market, apart from the United States, since the war began. For the wheat, bacon, cheese, eggs and other products shipped to Britain, Canada has been paid up to now in cash.

Now it appears that the United States intends to enter the British market and ship to Britain various kinds of foodstuffs under the lend-lease program. These shipments would replace Canadian shipments and gravely undermine Canada's largest agricultural market. As a result there is extreme alarm among the agriculturists of Canada.

But here again Prime Minister King's speech shows how the situation has altered of late and brought new problems. Mr. King reveals that Canada will ship to Britain this year largely on a credit basis, loaning Britain perhaps in the neighborhood of one billion dollars. When the Canadian farmer ships his products to Britain in the future, the Canadian taxpayer, not Britain, will reimburse the farmer.

Topsy-Turvy Economics

Canadians have just begun to realize, therefore, that they have reached the position where they are subsidizing their farmers to produce huge surpluses of foodstuffs which cannot be sold for cash, but which the United States is ready to send to Britain for nothing. A large part of this nation's energy is devoted to producing things for Britain that Britain can get elsewhere without cost—at a time when all this Nation's energy will be needed to support Mr. King's war program.

The topsy-turvy economics of these times have produced no more remarkable phenomenon than this and the thinking Canadian asks himself today how long such a process can continue.

Clearly there must be an understanding between Ottawa and Washington on this problem of agricultural exports, a clear-cut arrangement covering the British market and the place that the American farmer and the Canadian farmer shall occupy in it.

Altogether, the business now pending between the two good neighbors is probably the most important in their history.

Criticism of Socks Amuses Lady Halifax

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Lady Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador to the United States, has had some complaints about the socks she's been knitting for her three tall sons, who are all in England's Army.

Her boys—and her son-in-law, too—protested the socks are too long, she said today at a press conference, "but I pointed out they'd soon be shrunk in the wash."

'Where Is the Duce?' Pictures Chaos in Italian Government

Continued from Page 1

sourcefulness in meeting a crisis seems to have failed him. He has no solutions.

"The only way out—that which he is being compelled to choose—is to stake everything on a German victory and the hope that Germany will give him an adequate position in the new order, if it wins. But this is in many respects the hardest choice of all, since it means giving up his position of semi-independence at the southern end of the Axis and virtually taking orders from Berlin."

Several others with access to first hand information corroborated this statement.

Underofficials Perturbed

It is known that Signor Mussolini turned harshly on the most faithful of his old strong-arm henchmen of the street-fighting days, Roberto Farinacci. This was a fortnight before I left Rome. It is known that he shut himself away. With the Cabinet Ministers off at the front, underofficials, who had chaos on their hands and no authority to issue orders, floundered helplessly. The Duce preferred to wrestle with his destiny alone, as he had governed alone.

This account is not based on my own opinions. Along with the bulk of the information given in these articles, it represents an analysis of facts established by the pooling of information among the neutral observers in Rome. I carefully checked most of it with a group of the best informed of these just before leaving Rome. If anything, I am undestating Signor Mussolini's own story rather than exaggerating.

Furthermore, the story is not put on record here for the purpose of retailing sensational personalities. There are two commanding reasons for telling it. First, the man Mussolini has been more than ever a personal dictator in these first eight wartime months in Italy. On his own terms, the story of the present-day Italian crisis must be told in terms of Mussolini.

Secondly, it was chiefly because of the Duce's personal breakdown that the German Gestapo and its German political technicians were able to take over control of the key centers of power in Italy. While distraught, the Duce was in no position to prevent it. Nor did circumstances give him any other choice than to accept the German aid; the alternative was to turn against the Germans and they never would permit this. Mussolini is therefore clinging to the hope of ultimate German victory today as if it were his only hope. It probably is.

Germans' Best Friend

At the same time, this does not mean that the regime of Signor Mussolini is finished or that it will continue in humiliation within Italy. For Germany is supplying the "cement" which keeps the Italian regime together. Signor Mussolini is now the Germans' best friend there; he depends upon their assistance.

His continuing in power is the only tolerable middle ground for Germany between outright occupation and a regime of other Italians which would be pro-Ally.

There is every reason to believe, therefore, that Herr Hitler will on this occasion keep his word promising aid to Signor Mussolini for as long as he can, and will seek to recreate a bearable situation for his elder partner. It is quite possible that the Fascist leaders will come front and center on the stage again and play their role with their customary dramatic poise, on the surface.

It is only inside, as one of the highest of them said, literally wringing his hands as he spoke, that, "My heart is gone."

To continue with Signor Mussolini's story:

It is only natural that the rumor of an old illness ultimately affecting the Duce's mental powers should be revived at such a period. It is necessary to state this because I found a number of serious observers who believed that the report was really accurate this time. I myself am inclined to doubt it. Several of the most level-headed observers told me that they doubted it. This story has been excitedly passed around on several occasions in the past when the Duce was going through deep waters, and he subsequently appeared on the scene very much his normal self.

Italians Tend to "Let Go"

Whatever history may disclose, the essential point for the present is that no such technical explanation is necessary to fit the facts.

As a diplomat commented, there is quite enough of personal tragedy in the sudden rending of Benito Mussolini's life work to drive any statesman to distraction. His own people outside in the streets of Rome were calling him "Finito Mussolini," — finito of course being the Italian word for "finished."

My notes about mid-February include the record of a conversation with a man who was well acquainted with the situation. "This Mussolini," he said, "is not the man I used to know. He has always been flexible, adaptable, shrewd, calculating, opportunistic. I don't recognize the same masterly touch today. When he was riding the crest and all was well, he was in his element. He was just as you saw him in the mural at the Naples Exposition last year, astride a white horse, with banners flying.

"But in time of adversity," he added shrewdly, "Italians are taught in their churches to pour out their sorrows and abase themselves; they 'let go.' If they think it was their own blundering which brought on the adversity, then their deep-rooted pride makes the distress particularly keen."

Most of us in the foreign press corps presumed that of all Italians, Benito Mussolini most bitterly regretted his plunge into the war.

He is an Italian and a nationalist above all.

"No Meeting of Minds"

During his first meeting with Adolf Hitler, he turned to his son-in-law and Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, who was standing by with another Foreign Office official, and said: "Hitler is a man with whom I can work, if it is necessary. But with Hitler I can never have a meeting of minds."

All the evidence goes to show that the Duce never changed that opinion.

Right up until the Italian military collapse, the Fascists could and did continue to act independently of the Germans, frequently to the serious embarrassment of Berlin.

Signor Mussolini's insistent trumpeting of his territorial claims on France just when Berlin was struggling to make a settlement with Vichy is a case in point, and there were many others. We always understood that despite the "complete identity of views" proclaimed by the communiqués at every Mussolini-Hitler meeting, the Duce persisted in hoping that by adroitness, he could continue to play an equal hand with his unequally powerful northern partner.

Then why the great gamble on German victory? Count Ciano told a story to a friend, from whom it came to me, which holds the key to the answer. As far back as the time when Signor Mussolini was trying to keep Adolf Hitler out of Austria, he told his son-in-law that the day would pass when Italy could afford to play this daring game.

"One day," Signor Mussolini said, "no power in Europe will be able to stand against German might. When that day comes, I shall have an alliance with Germany."

Thought Day Had Come

When the sands of May, 1939, ran out, Signor Mussolini thought that day had come. He had been told, first by the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and then by Herr Hitler himself, that an inexorable series of victories was forthcoming, and that they were absolute certainties. I have heard a direct account of what Herr von Ribbentrop said, and his promises were categorical. Norway, Low Countries, France. Britain.

When the schedule went off on time, up to the defeat of France, it seemed to Signor Mussolini that after 18 years of prophesying the decay of democracy, his words were proving truer than he had dared hope. He had preached "living dangerously" to others, and now was prepared to do likewise. With cold calculation, as we were able to reconstruct it later, he made ready to play his greatest stake.

On June 10 he struck . . . and when February arrived eight months later, it was all over. . .

Two Contrasting Moods

Signor Mussolini is a practical man. Normally, he recognizes his mistakes readily, writes off losses with realism. He may even now be coming to terms with his new situation. At my last interview before leaving Rome, a diplomat said: "Mussolini is deliberately shutting his mind, becoming more fanatically pro-German than ever before, and hoping to salvage his position in this way."

Another incident offers a similar hint.

The last time the Duce saw the Führer "somewhere in Germany," under the lengthening shadow of the Libyan defeat, a friend was present when he boarded the train. The Duce was in a black mood, the friend reported; he snapped at everyone in quite unaccustomed fashion.

This same person saw the Duce when he returned. He was wreathed in smiles, once again the buoyant, confident ruler—so far as the eye could see.

But it will never be the same again.

The Romans tell of a day when Benito Mussolini was found in his office carrying an open umbrella. "But it isn't raining," protested a friend.

"No," said the Duce. "But it's raining in Berlin."

Italy lost the war on the home front. How it happened is explained by Mr. Davis in tomorrow's article.

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America: Slave or Free?

24 *Tools to Improve Civilization Found in Our Economic System*

By Charles P. Taft
Assistant Co-ordinator of Health and Welfare and Related Defense Activities

We Americans seem to be obsessed with economics. We have on the surface an overwhelming preoccupation with the material basis of life. Our headlines about government have to do with expenditures of billions to give security to our underprivileged third. Our news stories on foreign affairs seek to convince us that the main reason for aid to Britain is the effect of a possible German victory on our physical comfort and finances.

A keen young historian of recent events tells us that all political happenings are the result of an icy calculation by masters of power. Idealism is seldom divorced from its material results, and the words of idealism are worn so smooth by the use of the Fourth of July orators that they don't grip, at least compared to the vivid picture of one third of a nation ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed.

We talk about national defense, but we have almost allowed this obsession with economics to undermine our own belief in our future, that confidence in our sure foundations without which no defense is worth anything.

I am not exaggerating, as I believe I can show by a brief review of some views widely held in these days about our history and our great leaders of the past.

The year before I went to college there was published "The Economic Interpretation of the Constitution" by Charles A. Beard. In that relatively short book he collected, with what appears to be devastating effect, the economic evidence available after a century and a quarter about the men who made the Constitution: the members of the Convention, of the ratifying conventions, and of the electorate who chose them.

He shows who had government securities and speculated in them; who speculate in western bonds; who had money out at interest; who owned land and slaves; who had interests in mercantile enterprises, in shipping, and in manufacturing. He shows not only that the Constitution was beneficial to all those interests, but that most of these men who were responsible for its drafting and adoption knew it and said so.

So Beard says to us today, Suppose you were to get the economic biography of the men who made or opposed our Constitution, those who voted for the state conventions, those who made up those conventions, probably 160,000 in all. This biography would include their lands, houses, loans, capital invested, slaves, state and continental securities. If all the owners of property and their financial associates were for the Constitution, and all the non-slave-holding farmers and debtors against it, wouldn't that demonstrate that the direct impelling motive of its supporters was the economic advantages which they thought would accrue to themselves?

Beard's answer is, Yes! That is the thesis of his book and its effect at first glance is indeed devastating. That thesis is widely accepted today. The method of analysis which Professor Beard called scientific is accepted as such. What about it?

In the first place, Beard's analysis, like Turner's 20 years before, represented the full fruit of a reaction against the Pollyanna type of history so beautifully represented by Parson Weems' story of Washington and the cherry tree. We had been told and taught that the Constitution was a piece of perfectly conceived legislation reflecting no group interests and recognizing no economic antagonisms. That was false and Beard proved it.

Pulled Into War

In the summer before I went to Yale the World War began, and in 2½ years we were in it. Now most of the persons of the United States, even many of those who have changed their minds in recent weeks about our existing situation, believe we were pulled into that war by a combination of selfish British and French propaganda and the economic interests of their most eager tools and associates in this country—our own international bankers and munition makers. We are completely satisfied with the truth of Benjamin Franklin's aphorism that there never was a good war or a bad peace.

At the same time we condemn the Treaty of Versailles as a plot of selfish empire-makers who pulled the wool over Woodrow Wilson's eyes.

I suppose you can see the threads extending through all these interpretations. Man, it is asserted in every kind of language and background, is dominated by economic interests, the individual man by the way he earns his daily bread through the current methods of production, and all of us by governments whose conduct is determined by the profit-seeking of the ruling class, while they fool us with fine phrases.

We are natural cynics about others, and especially about our politicians and prominent citizens. We are eager to believe the worst—about others.

That is bad enough, but we go further and without any intelligent analysis accept an interpretation of history and of current events, and of human nature in politics, which is the reverse of scientific.

Why do we do it? Well, we look about us at one third of a nation ill-clad, ill-housed, ill-fed, and we burn with anger at such suffering, so extreme in its contrasts, so unnecessary in an intelligent world. We don't seek or recognize our own personal responsibilities, or the profound difficulty of the readjustments, and we look for a scapegoat, a devil all red with a tail. But nobody is like those scapegoats of ours. Motives are not all white and all black, nor are they single and simple. We are just fooling ourselves, and exhibiting a defense mechanism.

The economic determinism of Beard is bad history, just as bad as the sweetness and light of Parson Weems and the Cherry Tree, which it replaced.

Suppose, to follow Mr. Beard's method, you took the 50 or more richest men in the 13 states in 1787. Could they have written the Constitution?

Having dealt with many businessmen, including the richest, in political matters, I can assure you without even knowing who the 50 were that their experience does not qualify them. Or suppose a selection of property owners at random, or by a Gallup cross section; they couldn't do it either. Even a random selection of property owners down the century and a half since then couldn't have written it.

Political Idealists

Clearly the members of the Convention were able to write the Constitution first because they were politicians; more than that because they were realistic political scientists of a high order; and even more because they were political idealists. It wasn't their property that qualified them for the job. Is it proper, then, to determine the "immediate guiding purpose" of those men by an analysis of their property?

Besides, we know a great deal about some of those men. They were public men whose acts were nearly all exposed to public gaze. Was Madison a profiteer, or Hamilton for that matter? Are we to wave aside, as Beard does, the fact that the Fathers of the Constitution predicted benefits, and wave aside the fact that the benefits were in due time realized? Of course, as keen politicians, they appealed to economic motives as well as to patriotism, but even that does not prove the thesis.

Wickham Steed describes a visit to Paris in 1893 and a debate he heard between LaFargue, the son-in-law of Karl Marx, and Jaurès, the great French Socialist leader. This very question was the subject of the debate. Let Steed tell the story:

"With great eloquence and passion, Jaurès contended that while economic stress had, at various times, played a great part in historical changes, those changes had been prepared and carried through mainly by the spiritual influences such as the conception of justice and freedom, and had, in different ways and degrees, inspired men to struggle for the realization of their ideals.

Materialist View

"LaFargue replied by insisting upon the materialist view of history, and by claiming that idealism or religion had been a cloak for the realities of economic strife. . . He boasted that Marx turned God out of history. . . The phrase fell flat and Jaurès carried the audience. It is a curious commentary . . . that when LaFargue and his wife felt the approach of age, they divided their fortune into so many amounts to be expended annually and, as soon as the last had been spent, they committed suicide. Jaurès remained a leader of French social and political thought, with growing influence and power, until, on the eve of the War (in 1914) he fell a victim to the bullet of a reactionary fanatic."

I would add that his survival might have changed the course of the war and the peace treaty.

We are obsessed with economics and economic motives. We are told that the political equality we once had is meaningless in the face of economic inequality. We are assured that conditions as they now exist do not permit youth of the land to have confidence in American institutions and the American form of government.

I deny it. The philosophy that told us to seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and that sent us out to love our neighbors as ourselves, is the only philosophy that can overcome economic inequality.

Yet even if Jesus' teaching about love of neighbor leads us into a righteous war on economic injustice, it should not lead to a blackguarding of human motives, or to a completely disproportionate emphasis on those prominent figures whose motives are concededly objectionable.

Even the Beards say about John D. Rockefeller, Sr., that he brought "science, acumen, and imagination to the creation of material goods and organizing human services to supply the world with useful commodities of a high standard."

What more could be said of a businessman? For all the great fortunes there were great risks. "Only one American railway listed on the London Stock Exchange was paying dividends in 1889, and in less than 15 years more than 400 companies had gone into bankruptcy, representing two and a half billions in capital"—so the Beards tell us. And they tell us, too, that in the last half of the nineteenth century our population grew faster than any in western history.

Prosperous Middle Class

And between our super-Croesuses and poverty widespreading enough "was a middle class of prosperous farmers, professional workers, and small merchants in larger proportion and enjoying a higher degree of material comfort than in any other country on the globe."

That is no jungle roamed by the timber wolves of Big Business. And those small people, reasonably honest and law-abiding, community-makers, were the makers of America, not those towering figures that obscure the landscape. Yet the Beards took 40 pages to tell the story of wickedness and a few paragraphs to tell about the little people.

I don't care so much about the defense of capitalism, though I believe in it. Capitalism can take care of itself. I care profoundly about the state of mind among Christian people which can yield to this persistent attack upon the motives of men.

Are there no further opportunities for private investment? The taxation of large incomes has removed one very important source of speculative investment funds, but the opportunities are there still. An inexperienced person like myself found one, with the help of good advice.

Nobody in Cincinnati had tried mass production of low-cost houses. I am building them at a profit for $700 to $1,000 under the previous market, and finding a large untouched group of buyers who otherwise could not own a home. Only a few persons anywhere have attempted rehabilitation of blighted neighborhoods, which is not only terribly needed, but is a real investment opportunity. Look at Sutton Place, New York City.

It is not the running down of our economic machine that puts us where we are. It is the mental attitude created by depression, by economic fatalism, and by this very theory of economic maturity. In the 80's people said we had reached our peak. Twenty-five years before that men were so discouraged by the appearance of world affairs that they could see no light. Fifty-five years before that England alone faced a dictator across the channel who controlled all Europe and threatened free institution everywhere. Why should anyone today be a pessimist?

What is this government that is to save us from ourselves?

Those men in government are no different from other men. If our past history shows anything, it shows that the standards of government honesty and service paralleled the standards of business, a little behind if anything. If businessmen have not solved our problems, perhaps government can, but the failure of businessmen is hardly a premise upon which to predicate the success of government.

Certainly there are inequalities, and surely there is vicious evil in our civilization. That always has been with us. But we are driven by no mass selfishness. On the contrary, we have been led down the centuries by the leaven of God's spirit working in a few and reflected in many. Sometimes those few seem like a remnant, like the remnant of faithful Jews in Isaiah 2. But the democratic and Christian faith rests upon an affirmation that more men than our reason would admit, and all to some degree, can be partners in God's purpose for good.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow

Girl Scout Ski Patrol in Northwest

Three years' instruction needed for membership in unit at Leavenworth; Tokle's hill used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash. — Refusing to rest on laurels recently won when it became the location for the longest official ski jump ever made in this country, the town of Leavenworth, situated in the Cascades 24 miles west of here, immediately startled the winter sports world with the challenging boast that it possesses the only Girl Scout ski patrol.

When Torger Tokle, 21-year-old Norwegian ski artist who arrived in this country two years ago from Trondheim, shattered all previous hill jumping records with a leap of 273 feet on Feb. 9, Leavenworth realized a long-held ambition of its skiing population. It had finally developed a jumping hill that achieved a jumping record.

All this glory had been laid at the feet of the menfolks of the community, however. The women forthwith decided to gather laurels of their own, and thereupon released to the sportswriting scribes the news that Leavenworth possessed an organization unduplicated anywhere: an organized Girl Scout Ski Patrol.

Membership in the patrol requires a course of three years' intense ski instruction which trains the scouts to render practical assistance to ski devotees when required. Under the supervision of a commissioner and an organizer, the girls, whose ages range from 10 to 17, acquire both skill and endurance that fit them for ski patrol work.

The youngest, and newest, member of the patrol is only 8 years old. Six of the girls will win their second-year badges this season. Equipment is provided by the members themselves, and many outfits have been acquired with carefully saved pennies.

As the girls progress in their lessons—at the end of the second year they must have mastered the Stem and Christie turns—they undertake cross-country jaunts that take them off the beaten ski runs. By the end of their third year of training, the young women are expected to be polished skiers who can be rated alongside experts.

Len Hart

Snow Setting in the Northwest

The youngest member of the Leavenworth, Wash., Girl Scout Ski Patrol, Willa Ann Titus, looks up to the Patrol Instructress, Mrs. J. H. Guiberson.

U. S. Forest Control Sought

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Administration, as a part of its preparedness drive, soon will ask Congress for broad legislation providing for public regulation of more than 300,000,000 acres of privately-owned forest land, authoritative sources said today.

The object of such control, it was said, would be to prevent wastage of forest resources and to require private owners to observe cutting and replanting practices which would keep the land reasonably productive.

Request for the legislation would be based upon the argument that wood is an essential war material which should be conserved in the public interest. The U. S. Forest Service declares that private owners, as a whole, have not taken proper steps to conserve forestry resources and that consequently public regulation is essential.

The question of public control of private forest land has been raised frequently in the past. It stirred sharp controversy. Heretofore legislation of this nature has made little headway in Congress.

There will be no contention, it was said, that the United States faces a possible shortage of wood in the near future. It will be argued, however, that unless action is taken soon to replenish dwindling forest reserves shortages might occur in a future national emergency.

Despite the fact that metals dominate a list of war materials, wood fulfills many wartime requirements. It is used in barracks, bridges, railroad ties, ships and docks, gunstocks, airplanes, and instruments. Wood is a source of rosin and turpentine, the latter being used in flame throwers, and of nitro-glycerin and dynamite

The Administration is expected to recommend a Federal-State system of control. Regulations would be laid down and enforced by State agencies. The Federal Government would help finance the control program through grants.

CBS and Various Radio Stations Are Recipients of Peabody Awards

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Radiocasting stations in various parts of the country and the Columbia Broadcasting System were cited for "outstanding meritorious public service" in broadcasting during 1940 in the first George Foster Peabody radio awards.

The awards, described as comparable to the Pulitzer prizes in journalism, were established last year by the University of Georgia's Board of Regents in co-operation with the National Association of Broadcasters. They are named for George Foster Peabody, native Georgian and for years a New York banker, who devoted an important share of his fortune to education and social enterprise.

The citation to the CBS network was for "offering a schedule of broadcasts which combined commercial and sustaining programs in such a way as to constitute a structure definitely in the public interest."

Among the station awards were those to WLW, Cincinnati, "for being a pacemaker in distinctive public service programs"; WGAR, Cleveland, "for its success in serving the diverse interests of greater Cleveland"; to KFRU, Columbia, Mo., "for making the most of its opportunities to serve its local audience"; and to short wave WGEO, Schenectady, N. Y., "for its service to the Byrd expedition at the South Pole," particularly for the "mail bag" program originated and conducted by C. D. Wagoner.

State Supervision Of Music Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The South Carolina Federation of Music Clubs, through its music in public schools committee, of which Miss Sallie Charles Cheatham of the Converse College music faculty is Chairman, is giving its full support to the movement for State supervision of music instruction in the public schools.

Miss Cheatham announced she had wired the heads of about 50 local clubs in the State urging them to contact their Representatives and Senators and prevail upon them to give the proposal favorable action by the General Assembly at this term.

Under plans for the movement, a supervisor or director of public school music would be appointed in the State Department of Education with the ultimate goal the establishment of standards for the instructors before students could receive credit for public school music classes

The principal objective actuating the movement, according to Miss Cheatham, is to help those schools now teaching music to do a better job, and to assist those not teaching music to begin with the best chances for success.

Students to Attend Drama First Time

CHICAGO, March 31 (AP)—Five hundred high school students will see a professional drama for the first time tonight—an undertaking designed to win friends for the theater among the growing generation.

Mrs. M. Lee Alberts, President of the Chicago Drama League, sponsor of the event, said she believed it unique in theatrical history. If copied elsewhere, she said, the idea could cultivate a hitherto untouched field to augment the current revival of interest in the stage.

"High school children have been taken to symphony concerts, art exhibits and literary lectures," Mrs. Alberts said, "but never to the theater.

"We were amazed to learn that thousands of children in Chicago and the suburbs had never attended the theater.

"I have no quarrel with the movies. They're fine. I just believe they'd enjoy the theater, too, if they could see what it was like."

The fund for the 500 orchestra seats was subscribed by the League's 1,000 members and friends.

"We hope to do this each season," Mrs. Alberts said, "and bring the enjoyment the stage affords to more and more of our children."

Canadians Can't Cross Border in Uniforms

OTTAWA, March 31 (AP)—Since the United States is a neutral country Canadian soldiers, airmen or sailors while in uniform may not cross the international border despite the close co-operation of the two countries in the war effort, External Affairs Department officials have ruled.

So far no effort has been made to obtain permission from the United States to allow members of the Canadian defense forces in uniform to enter that country, it was said.

For example, a Canadian soldier in uniform would not be permitted to ride across the State of Maine on a Canadian train from Montreal to Saint John, N. B., or to ride in an airplane that crossed the border enroute between Montreal and Moncton.

Many Poles Served By Soup Kitchens

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—The Commission for Polish Relief announced yesterday that its representative in Poland had cabled that in Warsaw "91,000 children and 148,000 adults are served by soup kitchens daily with a soup ration of 360 calories."

Maurice Pate, Commission Vice-President, said in a statement that those with ration cards could purchase food stuffs which permitted only 700 calories a day.

"Prices of food on the 'free' market have risen anywhere from four to ten times the pre-war level," he said. "But wages have been frozen at their prewar level: hence the struggle to maintain existence has become tragic."

Chicken Theft in Blackout Gets Stiff Nazi Penalty

BERLIN, March 31 (AP)—A man convicted of stealing chickens during a blackout has been sentenced to serve six years in prison.

Authorities said the man escaped the capital penalty only because there wasn't an air raid at the time of theft.

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Hosiery Store—Street Floor

It's worth EXTRA pennies for the EXTRA quality DRINK SUNSWEET PRUNE JUICE

Italians Retreat in Eritrea Under Heavy British Attack

CAIRO, March 31 (AP)—British military observers declared that the Fascist survivors of the long battle for Cheren in Eritrea seemed in a hopeless position as they retreated toward the Eritrean Capital, Asmara.

The British placed Italian casualties in the seven-week fight for Cheren at 5,000 to 6,000 and said "so far we have captured 3,775 prisoners including 68 officers."

The rest of the Italians were reported being bombed and machine-gunned from the air along the Cheren-Asmara road as they sought to hold back the British by rear guard action.

Observers expressed doubt that the remaining 26,000 to 31,000 Italians could hold Asmara long and said even if they retreated to the port of Massawa, escape would be cut off by British naval forces in the Red Sea.

A British communiqué of the Royal Air Force Middle East Command said that there was further intense activity in the Asmara (Eritrea) area.

In the town itself, the main station, buildings, trucks on sidings and a motor transport park were repeatedly hit and severely damaged; motor transport and troops on roads in the same area were heavily bombed and machine-gunned, many of the vehicles being destroyed and others damaged.

Aircraft of the Free French squadron took part in a raid on the enemy encampment between Gondar and Asmara where military buildings were demolished by direct hits.

North of Dessye (Ethiopia) considerable damage was done to a large concentration of motor vehicles when these were bombed and machine-gunned.

RAF bombers have been raiding the harbor at Tripoli. Large bombs were observed to fall among shipping and others were seen bursting between the wireless station and main electric power station.

By a Staff Artist

British Occupy Diredawa

Taking of key point on Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad, cuts vital Italian supply line.

French Fire On British In Convoy Clash

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—The Admiralty announced yesterday that British warships attempted to halt a French convoy carrying "important war material for Germany" through the Strait of Gibraltar this morning and were fired upon by French shore batteries in Algeria.

The warships returned the fire, a communiqué said, and hits were observed on the shore batteries.

The British ships were seeking to halt a convoy of four French merchant ships, when the shore batteries fired, the Admiralty said.

It declared the French convoy was carrying "important war material for Germany" and had passed through Gibraltar in Spanish territorial waters.

[In Vichy the French Government announced today it was protesting to London against what was described here as a British attack yesterday on a French convoy in the Mediterranean. The Navy Ministry declared the convoy's cargo included "neither rubber nor war material nor any food supplies destined for enemies of England." Instead, it said, the freighters carried 15,000 tons of rice from Madagascar and French Indo-China for Algeria and Marseille; 1,500 tons of vegetables and seed from Morocco for the Unoccupied Zone; and about 7,000 tons of oranges from Morocco for Algeria.]

The British Admiralty said the British warship would "have been fully justified in firing on the French ships" but "in the interests of humanity did not do so."

On the way back to Gibraltar the British ships were attacked by French bomber formations but suffered no damage or casualties, the communiqué said.

The communiqué said that the convoy passed through the straits within Spanish territorial waters, but that British forces caught up with the French ships after they had left Spanish territorial water and called upon them to stop.

Rivers Key to Yugoslav Defense

By a Staff Artist

Possible Battlefield of the Balkans

Military experts in several European armies no doubt are studying the map of Yugoslavia with great care these days. One above shows the Balkan Nation and the key rivers which affect the strategy of defense, vital as Yugoslavia may have to defend itself against Germany.

Yugoslav Coup Bogs Nazi Military Machine

By Maj. James Ross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The smoke of diplomacy still obscures the ultimate outcome of Yugoslavia's attempt at "undeclared repudiation" of the Rome-Berlin Axis.

But the military implications of King Peter II's coup d'etat are certainly not obscure to Nazi militarists. Not only has the German war machine encountered a difficulty which was not on the schedule, but its speed has been slowed down and grave new implications face the German strategists.

Army of Power

Primarily, Yugoslavia with an army of 16 infantry and two cavalry divisions, some 350,000 strong, returns as a factor to be reckoned with.

This is not an enormous force, to be sure, but it is composed of hardy mountain men, it has the tradition behind it of ignominiously defeating Austro-Hungary in 1914, and in its boy King and what he represents it has a shibboleth.

Behind the regular units are at least two reserve divisions already mobilized, and a potential trained manpower of at least 1,000,000 men. Its Air Force is weak, the Nation depends on the outside world for munitions—a manifest handicap, and its national stock of essential military matériel is negligible.

Against that again we must balance the fact that the Army is organized, equipped, and trained for the terrain.

To realize what that means one has only to look back at the Italian fiasco in Greece and Albania. The possible defection of Croatian elements—a strong minority—also must be taken into consideration in Yugoslav political affairs.

What can Yugoslavia do, if its neutrality be violated, driving it into the arms of the British Empire?

Maze of Bases

On the Italian side of the fence the Dalmatian Coast becomes a potential maze of emergency bases for British surface and submarine naval raiders, barring exit from the Italian naval base of Pola and Venice. Royal Air Force elements, leap-frogging from Grecian bases to emergency points threaten to harry the entire Southern Italian terrain. The Pear Tree Pass, gateway between northern Italy and the Save River, becomes also a gateway for future operations against Premier Mussolini's realm.

On the German side probably the most sensitive element is the possible denial of the Danube as a channel of supply for Rumanian oil. For more than 180 miles the broad river runs through Yugoslavia, for 50 miles more—to the Iron Gate—its southern bank is Yugoslavian.

At this time the river is jammed with barges in continual procession, carrying the precious oil from Rumania, carrying also possible wheat and other oil shipments from Soviet Black Sea ports.

German Strategy

German military movements against Yugoslavia must then include drives down the Danube Valley through Hungary, down the Timok River to the south, from Rumania, to the Morava Valley, insuring possession of northeastern Yugoslavia. Another drive, from Berkovica in Bulgaria, via the Nisava and Vlasim Rivers into the Nis area, would be the entering wedge for future movements down the Vardar—key to Salonika. Other movement westward would come also from Bulgaria, with the Struma Valley as jump-off, down the Bregalnika.

None of the above moves however, can be considered as anything but part of a major military operation. In other words, if Germany violates Yugoslavian neutrality, it is perforce committing itself to the full-dress war Adolf Hitler so far has avoided, and which the British Empire hopes he will be forced to wage. Certainly the Vardar Valley must be closed, if Herr Hitler takes the initiative, for up it from Salonika will come all military supplies which the Empire may be able to bring to the assistance of an embattled Yugoslavia.

This is a very serious problem for the German General Staff to solve. It is intimately connected with the entire British infiltration into Salonika. Deprived of access to Yugoslav terrain, Germany will be cramped in repulsing this Empire thrust.

Verily Herr Hitler appears to be upon the horns of a dilemma. It is doubly embarrassing that the solution must be reached while Japan sits smirking, momentarily cool to the siren calls for help from a partner who cannot give it direct assistance in the Asiatic sector.

If Yugoslavs Fight

By the Associated Press

If Yugoslavia should go to war against Germany, the British, Greek and Yugoslav armies presumably would attempt to polish off the Italians in Albania and possibly attempt a drive up the Vardar Valley to clash with the Germans while holding the Struma Line against attack from Bulgaria.

If Turkey should join such a venture, Germany might find itself harassed from three sides.

Obvious hazards appear in the remoteness of such battlegrounds from Britain's home base and the known effectiveness of the German forces already in Rumania and Bulgaria.

On the other hand, the German Army itself is stretched along a 500-mile supply line.

British Strategy

Presumable British strategy would be to hack this line, which depends largely on precarious pontoon bridges across the Danube and on the rickety Balkan railways.

A frequently mentioned British strategy would be to try to force the Germans to fight in mountain terrain, where their vaunted mechanical equipment, which overran the plains of Poland and France, would be at a disadvantage.

The Serbs would abandon the Croatian plain, and the Greeks would desert the Thracian lowlands.

Conversely, the Germans' own scheme, while pushing into Croatia, Thrace, and possibly European Turkey, would be to defend the vital Danube Route with every resource while cracking at concentrations and landing ports by air and harassing the British Navy in the Mediterranean.

Millions of Troops

Germany since last fall has concentrated 500,000 or more men in Rumania Bulgaria, and Hungary; and theoretically under the tripartite pact terms could call into a fight 1,000,000 Rumanians, 500,000 Bulgarians, and 800,000 Hungarians, backed up by 1,000,000 or more German reserves.

Germany, however, undoubtedly is reluctant to have a war stop the production of the grain fields, oil wells, and mines of the Southeast.

Some optimistic quarters estimate the full strength of the potential Allies at 800,000 Greeks, 1,200,000 Yugoslavs, and 300,000 British, plus 2,000,000 Turks.

Whether these men will be joined in battle, and where, are the issues being determined in the current diplomatic campaign.

Germany Warns Yugoslavia 'Patience' Is Nearing Limit

BERLIN, March 31 (AP)—The German Government has shown "unexampled patience, reserve and care in determining the facts regarding Yugoslavia," authorized sources declared today.

"But," they said, "those involved must realize there can be an end to this magnanimity. At a time when martial events are on the march, the Reich cannot stand for having its prestige endangered."

German citizens in Yugoslavia, estimated to number 16,000 to 20,000, have been ordered to leave the country.

Significantly it was pointed out that there also are about 600,000 "Volksdeutsche"—meaning Yugoslav Nationals of German birth—residing within the kingdom.

The Reich's Government, it was reiterated, "continues to observe events with ice-cold realism and it will not be provoked by the acts of Belgrade nor a mob in other Serbian towns."

The Foreign Office intimated that a Yugoslav statement of foreign policy either was under way or already had arrived.

Its contents were known at least to some members of the German Government.

In discussing Yugoslav events emphasis was laid on the report that anti-German tendencies are on the increase. The reported arrest of the editors of the (pro-Axis) Belgrade newspaper Vreme and other newspapers was emphatically asserted to constitute an affront to the Reich.

A dispatch by the official news agency, DNB, from Bucharest said that in Yugoslav regions bordering Rumania, Serbs looted and demolished German shops and burned farmsteads under the eyes of local authorities.

The German position remains that the pact with Yugoslavia went into effect with the signature of its representatives at Vienna, it was stated.

It was added that Germany is in closest contact with its allies, especially Italy, over the whole Yugoslav situation.

Yugoslavs Apologize

STOCKHOLM, March 31 (AP)—The Swedish Foreign Office said the Yugoslav Government had apologized for an incident March 27 in which the Swedish Minister to Belgrade, Folke Malmar, was injured.

Dispatches from Belgrade said the veteran envoy was hurt seriously by persons who heard him speak German and thought he was a German citizen.

In a telephone communication with his Government, the Minister said the incident was "not at all serious" and that he had been pushed on his face by persons in a crowd who heard him speak in German, asking to pass.

Bulgar 'Warning'

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 31 (AP)—Bulgaria has issued a friendly, semi-official warning to neighboring Yugoslavia to "adhere to her foreign policy, including the Three-Power pact."

A commentator on the Sofia radio said "England is trying to instigate Yugoslavia to war and extend the conflict to the Balkans as well. . . . We hope the dark clouds now sweeping over the Balkan Peninsula will scatter, and our problems will be settled peacefully."

The Government spokesman, Sorti Yaneff, leader of the majority in Parliament, was more outspoken in the newspaper Dneff.

"Whatever happens, Serbs and Bulgarians must never be on opposing sides," he said. "If the war extends here one or two countries as enemies are apt to become the victims. . . . The Bulgarian Nation will be sincerely glad if the new (Yugoslav) Government's decision is the result of solid reasoning, not momentary feeling."

War Poster Drive Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — A war poster campaign to stimulate the war effort was urged upon the Dominion Government in the annual report of the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery of Canada, issued recently.

Declaring that no adequate use has been made of posters by Canadian artists to support the war effort, to build up Canadian morale, and create an atmosphere of enthusiasm for the work to be done, the Gallery executives stated that Canada has unlimited resources in highly competent artists and other experts who can give direction to a poster campaign and produce material of vital and distinguished Canadian character. The Trustees added that they would be happy to place the facilities of the National Gallery at the disposal of the Government for this purpose.

It was also urged that the Canadian Government immediately set up a committee including representatives of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, to record the activities of the fighting forces in Canada and overseas, and also other phases of Canada's war activities.

Prisoners' Return Protested

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Berlin has forwarded a new and vigorous protest to the United States over the surrender of two escaped German prisoners of war to Canada.

The German Embassy, an informant said, was instructed to protest as a violation of the Hague Convention the action of immigration officials who denied the fleeing German officers entry into this country and returned them to Canadian custody. The convention prescribes the treatment to be accorded war prisoners.

State Department officials said that the protest had not yet been received, and declined any comment.

The German Embassy lodged a protest on March 24 against handcuffing of the German prisoners at the time they were returned to Canada.

The two Germans—Lieut. Bernhart Cohoke and Heinz Rottman, believed to be submarine officers—escaped from an internment camp near Kingston, Ontario, on March 21, but were intercepted midway across the frozen St. Lawrence River by the United States border patrol.

Justice Department officials reported that Lieutenants Cohoke and Rottman said they desired to apply for admittance into the United States and were, accordingly, taken to the immigration office at Clayton, N. Y.

After a hearing there they were denied admittance on the ground they had failed to meet immigration requirements and—since they had not legally entered United States territory—were escorted across the Thousand Islands International Bridge to the Canadian boundary. Canadian immigration officials immediately returned them to the internment camp.

Since Great Britain began sending German prisoners to Canada for internment, 33 have escaped. All but two, however, are now back in Canadian custody.

Ernest Nüller was shot and killed while resisting capture in northwestern Ontario.

Baron Franz von Werra, a German pilot, succeeded in reaching the United States, and was arrested at Ogdensburg, N. Y. He is now at liberty on bail while awaiting trial on charges of illegal entry into the country.

Student Farmers Attend University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Apparently there are a number of Milwaukeeans who have a "farm problem"; and 25 or 30 of them are enrolled in the University of Wisconsin Extension Division's night course in practical farming. The students, of course, do not come to class in overalls; nor are there any homework assignments of pitching a load of hay, or milking a given number of cows.

Although the class is a very cosmopolitan group, including school teachers, business and professional men, it actually qualifies as "a bunch of farmers" by virtue of the fact that most of the students either own or manage farms—more or less by remote control, of course. Some of the farms are outside Wisconsin, while others are within commuting distance of Milwaukee so that the owners can run out week ends and see how things are coming along, and perhaps take a fling at being "dirt" instead of "white collar" farmers.

Battle of Badges in Holland

AMSTERDAM, Via Berlin, March 31 (AP)—A German court at The Hague has fined a young Netherlander 40 guilders (nominally about $20) for wearing a small orange-colored lion in his lapel. The occupational authorities thus made their first formal objection to this growing form of demonstration by badge.

The Judge held that the man displayed anti-Germanism because the lion comes from the royal coat of arms of the House of Orange, which still is at war with the Reich.

Almost every Netherlander has been wearing a badge in recent days: For instance, the Dutch Nazi followers of Anton Mussert have red, gold and black triangles; members of the Nederlandsche Unie Party a small lapel shield embossed with the royal lion.

But there are any number of non-party lapel buttons of mysterious origin, like the one which the court has just ruled upon.

Pins of red, white and blue, the Dutch colors, have popped up; to be purchased also are little Dutch lions cut from copper coins. It takes a skilled workman to cut the lion out neatly, but it is not clear who is doing the cutting.

The same device is used to obtain badges bearing the head of Queen Wilhelmina, now in exile in London.

Last but not least: Many German Nazis may be seen sporting the swastika in their buttonholes.

Thanks Nazis for Awakening

CHICAGO, March 31 (AP)—With "fanatical drive," naziism is endeavoring to dominate the world but "the road of racial hatred which carried the Nazis to power will lead them to eventual ruin," believes Vice-President Wallace.

In a radiocast last night at the national triennial convention of the B'nai B'rith, Mr. Wallace asserted that Hitler has said that one of the main objects of his policy was to conquer America.

In his address, which was rebroadcast in Spanish to other republics of the Americas, the Vice-President told the Jewish service and fraternal organization members that "we of the Americas, North and South and Central, must band together to maintain the sacred essence of democracy and religion."

Mr. Wallace described naziism as "partly religion, partly biology and partly a doctrine of miltaristic imperialism combined with precise warfare."

The cost of the Nazi terrorism in terms of suffering to Europe, Mr. Wallace said, "is great beyond measurement, but we in the New World owe a great debt of gratitude to the Nazis for forcing us to make clear our thinking about the meaning of democracy and the part which social and religious groups must contribute if democracy is to be worthy of its name."

Extension of 'Good-Neighbor' Policy Urged to Offset Pro-Nazi Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—Pro-Nazi propaganda in South America is gaining to a degree "ominous" for the United States unless a Federal urgency is made of energetic extension of the "good neighbor" policy, according to Dr. Enrique S. de Lozada, Professor of Political Science at Williams College and formerly a member of the Bolivian Legation in Washington, just returned from an extended tour of the countries to the south.

An international authority on South American affairs and native of Bolivia, Professor Lozada reviewed the journey, his first in two years, before the American Defense, Harvard Group, here this week. He stated that since his last visit, "Uncle Sam's good neighbor policy seems to have gone backward at the expense of hemispheric solidarity."

"Nazi propaganda flourishes everywhere with 'the Colossus of the North' in the villain's role," he declared. "The bold cry of 'Yankee imperialism' has been streamlined by the Goebbels machine to 'Yankee-Jewish plutocracy.' For the first time in history a real anti-Semitic feeling has grown up in South America. Part of this is due to propaganda; part to the considerable number of Jewish refugees who have crowded into several countries to compete against middle-class tradesmen. Nazi victories on the Continent have swept conservative old-established German families from skepticism of Hitler two years ago into a perverted crusade."

G. E. Protest Off

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 31 (AP)—Union employees of the General Electric Company's Schenectady plant have postponed scheduled "demonstrations" planned for this week.

Edward G. Wallingford, President of the Schenectady local, United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers Union, C. I. O., said the demonstrations would not be held pending outcome of an April 21 conference between Company and Union officials on the Union request for a 10-cents-an-hour pay raise.

U. S. Envoy Greeted By Egyptian King

CAIRO, Egypt, March 29 (AP)—United States Minister Alexander Kirk presented his credentials to King Farouk in a colorful ceremony today.

Mr. Kirk and the Legation staff of eight drove to Abdin Palace in two royal gilded horse-drawn coaches over a route strewn with golden sand and guarded by policemen.

A cavalry detachment of the Royal Guard escorted the coaches. The soldiers were resplendent in blue, white and gold uniforms and carried green pennants on their lances.

King Farouk received Mr. Kirk in his gilded throne room.

Los Angeles Library Workers Go Places While Staying Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—If the corps of librarians attached to the Los Angeles County Public Library were to become authors the title of their first literary masterpiece probably would be "How to Travel While Staying at Home." For that is exactly what these librarians have been doing, according to a monthly house organ published by the Library staff under the direction of Chief Librarian Helen E. Vogleson. They have been "going places" without leaving the four walls of the main library on North Broadway of this city and its 129 out-of-town branches.

The staff's "travels" began, thinks Miss Vogleson, because one of the more imaginative members thereof happened to notice the name of Mrs. India Bonney while scanning the list of cards showing the Library's patrons. India! Visions of delightful sea voyages to far places began to form in the imaginative one's consciousness. Brown-skinned men and women, fabuously rich native princes, even the glorious splendor of the Taj Mahal floated before her mental vision. She began to scan the cards further. And soon she received her reward! Before she had finished going through the "B's" she came across the name of Manila Philippine Bonneli, one of the several thousand natives of Uncle Sam's Far Eastern archipelago now residing within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles County Public Library.

But this was only the beginning. Soon other members of the Library staff were searching the cards with eager fingers. Ere long the undertaking became a game, a fascinating game which yielded such travel gems as Valparaiso Brown, Manual Austria, Cuba Reed, John France and even John Germany. Also on the list were George Ireland and Donald England. Or, if one happened to be partial to warmer climes, he could let his mind wonder over the conjectures aroused by such nomenclature as Egypt Sayers, Betty Spain and Arabia E. Moody.

It was not until the searchers had come almost to the end of the alphabet, however, that they came across the name which, they decided, suited them best of all from a travel standpoint and which came closest to possible fulfillment in their own experiences—Mrs. America J. Yost.

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Materiality Fails in Air War Test

Nazi mass production of planes and pilots forced to bow before British morale.

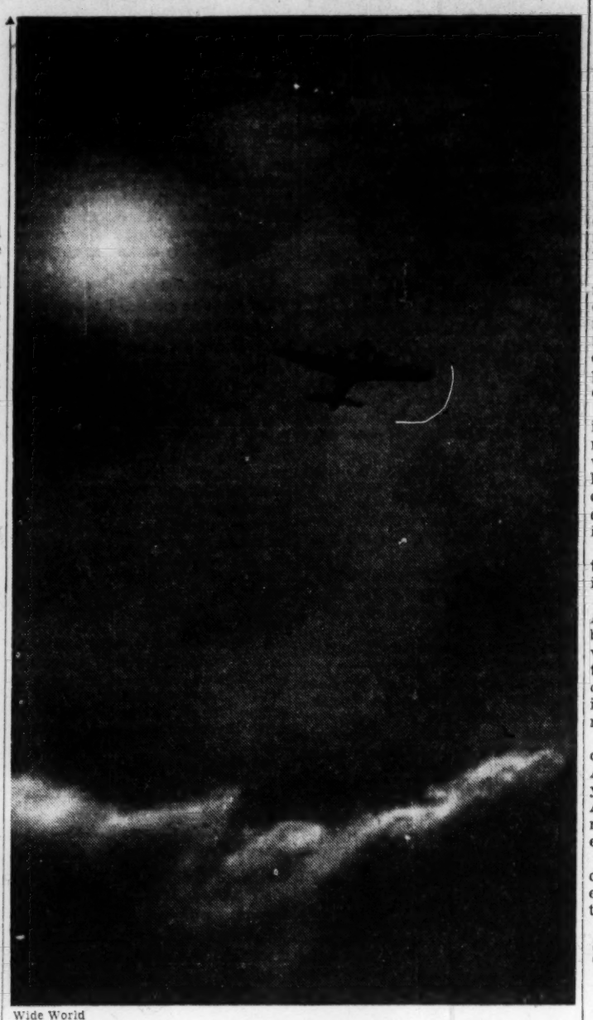
By Volney D. Hurd
Tower News Commentator of The Christian Science Monitor radiocasting over WRUL

Napoleon has long been quoted as saying that the ratio of morale to material was as three to one.

With the arrival of mechanized warfare, there has been a general assumption that the machines were more important than the men, and that, therefore, morale was actually less important. When the Greeks fight the Italians without machines in the mountains, morale counts. But with mechanized troops, hidden in machines, morale is much less important. So has gone the argument.

One of the results of believing in force as the chief method of living is the emphasis this places on sheerly material things. Dealing with materials and depending upon them, the force-thinker will reason that the more material, the more power. So he concentrates upon building up masses of material. Naturally he turns to mass production.

Probably the most interesting case in point is the German Air Force. This was built on mass-production methods, copied from American automobile assembly lines. The Nazis concentrated on a relatively few models and built thousands of them. At the right time, it struck hard with them. Certainly the prospect of these masses of planes in action made the rest of the world shudder. No hope was held out for Britain against these masses. Yet, when the testing time came the German air masses failed and British morale, plus good machines won. Well may we understand the recent statement of Gen. George C. Marshall, Unted States Army Chief of Staff, that morale is to material as six to one, after this demonstration of morale.



Wide World

Night Flight

A Royal Air Force bomber, piloted by a Czech, starts out from Britain by moonlight on a mission which will take it over some point in Germany. Photo passed by the British censor.

Important Point

But there is another point. Under pressure of war nothing changes quite so quickly as airplane design. It was true in the last war. It is true in this war.

If machines are going to get out of date the air force with the biggest number of similar types will face a tremendous loss. And the fact is that this war has lasted long enough so that the planes which made up Adolf Hitler's original tens of thousands already are out of date.

An excellent example was the Italian Air Force. In 1936, it was one of the biggest in the world. By the time this war had started, it still had the same numbers but the machines were so outmoded that most of them could be used only for trainers. The number of new machines which Italy could produce was limited, and the Italian Air Force has been notable by its general absence, compared with what was expected.

One answer to that problem, which has been widely heralded by German propagadnists, is that Germany has set up such a mass production of airplanes that the entire fleet can be replaced in a few months. That is supposed to strike fear into everyone on the Allied side. But that statement is oversimplified.

Many Types Required

In the past year, the United States has gone into military aircraft production in a big way. It has had the benefit of British designs and experience both through British experts coming here and American experts studying in Britain. Its own aeronautical designers are unexcelled anywhere in the world, once they know the requirements. Out of the crucible of actual air warfare has come one very important point. The British and American experts have found that from 35 to 45 different types of airplanes must be produced for maximum military flexibility and efficiency!

If we take, say, a middle figure of 40 types, and divide it among 40,000 airplanes, in a year we find that there will be produced an average of about 1,000 airplanes of each type. Actually, certain types will call for more, and some for less. Probably a couple of thousand would be a fair figure for a single type.

Present that information to American experts on mass production—the world's leaders in this art—and they will show you that mass production hardly can be operated successfully on such limited numbers. American automobiles are produced at the rate of 1,000 to 20,000 a day!

Skilled Craft Employed

So with all the facilities of mass production at hand, the American and British factories are using only partial mass production, in certain feasible ways. The rest is well organized and skilled craft building. The result is that huge numbers of airplanes are being turned out by the United States and Britain—but planes of many different types and of exceptional quality. Most important—with this setup models can be changed at will throughout the year.

Now Germany must completely redesign its airplane production system even if it is to produce only a few types. This is a major shift to make. Add to this difficulty the fact that the thousands of German planes that started the war are outmoded—and we have an apt commentary on the rewards for mass thinking based on a belief in force.

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China Urges Alliance of U. S. And Russia Against Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China — Promotion of an understanding between the United States and Soviet Russia designed to aid China and halt the march of Japanese imperialism has become the official line of Chinese diplomacy.

Such an alliance has long been the desire of the liberal group headed by Sun Fo, son of Sun Yat-sen and President of the Legislative Yuan. Now it is being advocated by newspapers and politicians attached to all factions save the extreme right.

"Obviously the situation calls for an improvement of Soviet-American relations," Wong Wen-hao, Minister of Economic Affairs, said recently. "Both the United States and Soviet Russia have profound ideological and material reasons for stopping Japan. It is the obvious course for them to find a basis of common action to oppose Japanese aggression.

At to what this "common action" should be, officials are diplomatically vague. The general idea seems to be that Russia should maintain large bodies of troops on the Manchurian border, so as to immobilize Japanese troops which otherwise might be used for "southward expansion." The Chinese appear to advocate a Soviet-American agreement partly as a defense measure, as a guarantee that Russia will not come to terms with Japan, thus freeing the Japanese Manchurian Army.

For Indirect Help

Furthermore, the Chinese hope that the increased flow of supplies of all sorts from the United States to Russia, which would doubtless follow an understanding, might induce Russia to send more to China. If southern Asia becomes a battlefield, the long road to Russia may be China's only communication with the outside world.

About what specific forms aid to China from America should take, Chinese officials are non-committal. They hope that the American navy will fight for Singapore in the event of the Japanese attacking it, and that America will clamp down the lid on American-Japanese trade. At the same time they hope it will extend more credit to China.

Like Silver Lining

The best-informed Chinese officials, such as Wong Wen-hao, do not expect that China will benefit tremendously from American credit. It is well known that China is not able to import enough American goods to exhaust the credit it has, and if America should go to war with Japan, Sino-American trade would almost disappear. In fact, Wong Wen-hao expressed the opinion that the outbreak of war in the Pacific would temporarily depress Chinese economy.

To the Chinese, however, the prospect of a Soviet-American understanding of some sort seems the silver lining in a very dark cloud. President Roosevelt's reference to Russia as a "friendly power," Secretary of State Cordell Hull's conversations with the Soviet ambassador, the enhancement of Soviet-American trade in the Pacific, and the announcement that an American consulate-general would be established at Vladivostok have spurred China's hopes. Every indication that an agreement between the two countries is possible, no matter how slight, starts widespread discussion and produces much favorable "official reaction."

Chungking's Communist newspaper, the Sin Xua Jih Pao, has been running a series of editorials advocating increased American aid to China, though they say nothing specific about American co-operation with Russia in this matter. The Communists are in a peculiar position. On one hand they condemn the European war as "imperialist" and term American aid to Britain as ill-disguised participation. On the other, they ask America to help China, and hope that America and Japan will go to war.

Communists Have a Way

The Communists solve this dilemma by a novel theory of parallel wars. An American-Japanese war would be imperialistic, they say, and therefore China, which is fighting a just war of independence, should not ally itself with America. Thus the two wars should be conducted separately, with perhaps a bit of strictly informal co-operation. Presumably, therefore, Russia could not formally participate in an American-Japanese war.

The desire of most Chinese political groups for a Soviet- American rapprochement partly reflects changes in the internal political scene. The Communist New Fourth Army has been ordered to move from central to north China, where it can be more effectively controlled, and the very powerful anti-Communists elements feel, therefore, that the Government can safely afford to work more intimately with Soviet Russia.

On the other hand, Sun Fo, Feng Yu-hsiang, and those favoring cooperation with the Communists, hope that an alliance between Russia and America would deter the anti-Communist elements from intensifying civil strife.

Child Subsidy Plan on Way In Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, March 31 (Australian Associated Press)—Legislation providing for Australia's child endowment plan, said by Government members to be the first step in a national program for encouraging family life, has been introduced. It is proposed to put the plan into operation next July 1.

Under the scheme the Government will pay 5s. weekly toward each child after the first in each family. Labor Minister H. Holt said it is expected to benefit 1,000,000 children in 500,000 families. The plan is expected to involve a turnover of £1,300,000 annually.

He said it is a profitable national investment and can reasonably mean reduced child mortality as well as improvement in general health. It will insure that exigencies of war will not deprive children of necessary food and clothing.

The plan will be paid for by a tax of 2½ per cent on all incomes in excess of £1,040.

The Assistant Treasurer, H. L. Anthony, said in introducing the bill to finance the plan that the war constitutes an immediate peril to the Commonwealth, but the slow decline in the numbers of children is more insidious potentially and more serious than other dangers.

There now are 100,000 fewer children under 15 years of age in Australia than there were seven years ago. Mr. Anthony said that if Australia is to be maintained the next generation must be developed enough to defend it.

He said that the number of children born in Australia at the present rate is not sufficient to replace the present generation.

Singapore Defense Backed by Veteran British Air Men

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, March 31 (AP) — Crack fighter pilots from the battle of Britain and veterans of the campaign in France have reached this British Far Eastern stronghold to reinforce its already strengthended defenses, it was disclosed officially yesterday.

Arrival of veteran units of the British and Indian Armies and the Royal Air Force was announced by Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Britain's Commander-in-Chief in the Far East.

Singapore's defense already had been raised to unprecedentedly formidable proportions last Feb. 18 when Australian forces came to join the armed watch over this key link in Britain's Empire life line.

The air reinforcement was the first to arrive from the home front in England since the outbreak of the war. Land forces included infantry, artillery, and mechanized units equipped with the latest weapons perfected on the battlefields of Flanders and Africa, the announcement said.

Indians Active In War Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 31—Increasing acceptance of responsibility by Indians, more initiative and self-reliance, and an eagerness to help in all war relief programs during the past year, were listed as achievements in the report of Mabel B. Hoyt, Chairman of the Friends Indian Committee, in charge of four centers in Oklahoma and Tunesassa in New York.

The Friends among the Osage of Oklahoma are striving for wholesome opportunities of recreation for Indians who have left high school; for although Osage income from oil has fallen off sharply there is still money enough to entice clever, white exploiters who find ready sale for illegal liquor. The committee urged additional financial support so they will be less handicapped in this important work, and asked for proposals, equipment and literature to meet specific needs of these Indian tribes.

Indian delegates who have gone from the Oklahoma centers to regional Indian conferences are reported to have returned with keener interest in community work.

Tighten Restrictions On Canadian Exports

OTTAWA, March 31 — The Prime Minister's office has announced that starting April 1 export permits will be required for all shipments "to points outside the Western Hemisphere except for parts of the British Empire or territories under British occupation or control."

Exceptions in the Western Hemisphere are French colonies or possessions, the announcement said. Export permits will be required for shipments to them.

Since the war began, regulations have been passed from time to time banning exports—except by special permit—of materials needed for war production, especially minerals.

Mexico Closes Up Congress of Students

MEXICO, D. F., March 31 (AP)—Reports from Puebla March 29 said Gov. Gonzalo Bautista had ordered the National Student Congress closed because it "lacked seriousness."

The few sessions it held were marked by attacks on Great Britain, criticism of the United States, and rows and fisticuffs which student leaders said were inspired by "Communists."

The session of March 28 ended in a small-scale riot.

This disturbance reportedly caused Governor Bautista to suspend further sessions.

Here's a Popular Speech; To Be Given 540th Time

DALLAS, Texas, March 31 (AP)—Two years ago Stanley Foran, Dallas advertising man, delivered a speech on "Americansim."

His audience liked it.

At a lodge meeting tonight, he will give his speech for the 540th time.

Brothers

Wide World

General Cunningham **Admiral Cunningham**

Two brothers, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham and Lieut. Gen. Alan Cunningham, are in charge of decisive operations in Britain's drive in the Middle East. Admiral Cunningham is in command of the British fleet in the Mediterranean and his was the ultimate responsibility for the week-end battle which routed out and sank important units of the Italian fleet. General Cunningham is commander of the British forces which have been sweeping through Abyssinia, and have just cut the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad at Diredawa.

[The drawing of General Cunningham, which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 29 was incorrectly captioned with the name of his brother.]

Britain Claims Nazis Lost 2,375 Planes in 84 Days

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—Germany lost 2,375 aircraft between Aug. 8 and Oct. 31, 1940 before it abandoned mass daylight assaults on Britain in favor of night raids, according to new figures published by the Air Ministry.

The figures, it was explained, do not include Nazi planes shot down at night during that period nor "those seen by the thousands staggering back to their French bases, wings and fuselages full of holes, ailerons shot away, engines smoking—a battered and disordered armada."

The Royal Air Force, which was credited with saving many English South Coast towns from complete destruction, was said to have lost 375 pilots killed and 358 wounded in stemming the daylight assaults.

Results achieved by the Nazis during the 84-day air blitz at a cost of more than 27 planes daily were described as follows in a 32-page booklet issued by the Ministry:

"Killed during the day, 1,700 persons, nearly all of them civilians, and wounded 3,360; at night, 12,581 killed, 19,965 wounded.

"Destroyed or damaged beyond repair some thousands of homes, scored hits on a number of factories which caused production to slow down for a short time. . . Intermittent and sometimes severe damage to airdromes. . . . In London considerable damage to docks and various famous buildings, including Buckingham Palace . . . and at the outset they sank five ships and damaged five more sailing in and out of coastal convoys. . . ."

The booklet divided the story of the daylight raids into four phases:

1. From Aug. 8 to 18 attacks on shipping, ports, fighter and bomber airdromes; feint attacks on objectives near the coast before the real attack was delivered.

2. From Aug. 19 to Sept. 5 attacks on inland airdromes and aircraft factories, with 800 Nazi planes launched against RAF air fields on Aug. 30.

3. From Sept. 6 to Oct. 5 attacks on London.

4. From Oct. 6 to Oct. 31 "the Luftwaffe in retreat," with daylight attacks gradually giving way to night raids; daylight assaults by fighter bombers.

British Raid 'Invasion Coast' After Bombing German Ships

LONDON, March 31 (AP) — RAF bombers and fighters blasted the French "invasion coast" and German Channel shipping by daylight today in a fiery follow-up to a night raid on the Nazi battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau at Brest.

The air over the Dover Strait was declared humming throughout the morning and early afternoon with British planes, and the heavy crump of falling bombs could be heard plainly on this side of the Channel.

This was believed to be a continuation of attacks on German shipping which earlier in the day was reported by the Air Ministry to have left two German tankers afire and sinking off Le Havre.

In last night's attack on Brest the Air Ministry said that no direct hits were observed on the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, but that their docks were "straddled from all directions by medium, large, and very large bombs."

Leaders of Assault

The 26,000-ton Nazi sister ships are believed by the British to have led the assault by surface craft and U-boats in recent merchant operations in the Atlantic.

While the RAF swarmed over the Channel, German long range artillery on the French coast fired shells into the Dover area. The shelling started at 11 a. m. (5 a. m. E. S. T.) and continued at irregular intervals.

Several houses were said to have been damaged by the Nazi shells. No casualties were reported.

The night raid on Brest, reported by the Air Ministry to have been carried out by "a powerful force" of British bombers, was said to have left furious fires blazing.

Small forces of aircraft were said to have started other fires in an attack on the harbor at Calais.

Hits Near Le Havre

These operations were followed up today, an official announcement declared, by a raid in which British bombers scored five direct hits on two German tankers off Le Havre. Both tankers were said to have been "seen to be on fire and sinking."

RAF bombers smashed at the docks of German-occupied Brest last night and subjected the Channel invasion ports from Calais to Boulogne to an attack so intense that fires lighted the English coastline.

Shore watchers said the British raids on the invasion ports was on a "comparatively large scale" and the Ministry of Information labeled the attack on Brest a "heavy one."

German aerial activity over Britain was light during the night. London had a brief alert and bombs were dropped in eastern England and in the east and southeast of Scotland but the British said little damage and no casualties resulted.

One German bomber was reported destroyed yesterday.

Nazi bombers on the night of March 29 struck hard at the port of Bristol and gave London its first night alert in eight nights.

Fires Started

The Air and Home Security Ministries said a number of fires were started in the Bristol Channel area and some damage was done to commercial building and houses.

"The number of casualties reported was small but included people killed," a communiqué added.

In attacks at sea, a British bomber was said to have sunk a German anti-submarine vessel off the Loire River estuary on the west coast of France with a single bomb.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that the select Bath Club where King George VI and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose learned to swim was destroyed by fire during a recent air raid alert. Officials said the fire was not started by a bomb, however, though they did not give the cause.

It was also disclosed today that a lone German plane flew unnoticed above 40,000 British troops engaged in maneuvers in southern England, swooped down and machine-gunned some of them and then flew away.

The British sham battle was carried out on a large scale, planes and parachute troops participating. The German evidently flew along with British planes, unheeded until he opened fire.

Wireless School For Canada Fliers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Buildings of the Ontario Agricultural College and Macdonald Institute at Guelph, are to be turned over to the Department of National Defense on May 1 for use as an R. C. A. F. wireless training school for the duration of the war.

Earlier in the war the Province turned over to the Dominion the huge hospital at St. Thomas as an air training center, and it has since provided several internment camps.

The buildings were offered to the Government for use. They will accommodate 1,500 airmen of No. 4 Wireless Training School, R. C. A. F., under the British Commonwealth Air Training plan, to complete the complement of No. 1 Training command in Ontario.

Rumania Seizes Property Of Carol's Companion

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 31 (AP)—Land and buildings valued at 54,000,000 lei (nominally about $375,000), the remaining properties in Rumania owned by Mme. Magda Lupescu, have been confiscated by the Government.

Mme. Lupescu left France for Portugal with the abdicated King, Carol.

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'Little Steel' Urged to Speed Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—The La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, submitting another section of its report to the Senate today, declared that the Nation's defense program must avoid at all costs a repetition of the "Little Steel" strike of 1937.

Such an interruption to defense production is, it said, a threat to national security.

To prevent such a dangerous strike the La Follette Committee urged a sharp speeding up of court action on all National Labor Relations Board decisions affecting the right of collective bargaining. The purpose, it explained, is to avoid such time-consuming procedures as has kept the Labor Board's decision in the Bethlehem Steel Company case—holding that it has been fostering an illegal company union—under litigation for a year and seven and a half months.

The Committee appeals to "Little Steel"—particularly the Republic Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company—to make a "spontaneous and generous gesture . . . opening the way to the establishment of collective bargaining contracts."

Criticizes Company Manager

It holds that wholehearted and prompt compliance with the mandate of the National Labor Relations Act "should be sufficient to avert interruptions" in all cases involving the free exercise of collective bargaining rights.

"The bloodshed, bitterness and economic disorganization of communities resulting from the "Little Steel" strike might easily have been avoided," the Committee told the Senate, "had the companies conformed to the laws of the United States, instead of ranging their combined economic strength and the prestige and influence of their employer associations in opposition to collective bargaining.

"Their determination to flout the law, and their efforts through a careful campaign of propaganda, to enlist local communities to assist them, must be condemned as dangerous to lawful government."

The conclusion, applicable to the immediate strike situation, which the Committee draws from the testimony it took in the 1937 steel strike is this:

Must Not Repeat Mistake

"The pressure of the foreign crisis and the increasing need of the Nation for unity at home and uninterrupted production in steel make the prompt attainment of a voluntary reconciliation vitally important.

"Certain it is that the Nation cannot permit these companies today to take the same attitude they took in 1937 with the same inevitable consequences of interrupted production. Any company which today stands up and flatly refuses to enter into a signed bargaining contract under all circumstances, and any employer association which supports and assists it in such a position, are endangering the national security.

"Such conduct not only threatens the vital continuity of production but it challenges the Nation's domestic authority, weakens respect of labor for the national aims, and destroys the sense of unity and common effort."

Would Not Delay Contracts

The committee does not favor the withholding of government defense contracts as means of indorsing the labor decisions.

"When every resource of production is required for defense materials," it says, "it may not be feasible in all cases to withhold government contracts for such materials even from firms which are known malefactors. Nor for the same reason is it practical to withdraw government contracts on which work has been begun from companies whose labor policies threaten their scheduled completion and reallot them elsewhere."

Instead it offers this recommendation:

"Since the steel strike of 1937, successive decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States have more clearly defined and interpreted what the statute means with regard to bargaining collectively and there are today fewer questions over which an issue of law can be raised than there were four years ago.

Speedy Adjudication

"Our present need, therefore, is to devise a procedure which will offer a prompt and expeditious adjudication of the facts involving a refusal to bargain collectively which may threaten production for the national defense. In such cases the procedure of the Board might, for example, be confined to the salient issues, and appeal therefrom should be required to be taken and decided within the shortest possible time. If some such procedure can be worked out for the speedy adjudication and settlement of such cases it should not be necessary to propose novel substantive measures.

The central issue underlying the 1937 "Little Steel" strike is the same issue which lies behind numerous defense strikes today. It is the right to collective bargaining. The Committee records that the companies refused to enter into any kind of written agreement with the union and concludes that this "was evidence of bad faith . . . and tantamount to a refusal to bargain at all." It quotes the report of the special Federal Steel Mediation Board which said that it believed that the refusal of the companies "to enter into any agreement with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee regardless of the number of employees whom it actually represents, which could be demonsrated by a secret ballot election, is not the way to industrial peace."

The labor policies of the "Little Steel" companies, the Committee affirms, have been antiunion, and the practices which, it submits, must be stopped if industrial peace is to be achieved, it describes as follows:

"All three companies employed laborspi es to interfere with the organization of their employees, and exchanged syp information among themselves. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation employed Pinkerton's Ntaional Detective Agency, utilizing the services of as many as 13 operatives in periods of organizing activity. These operatives reported on union matters and the attempts of the employees to organize.

Labor Spies Employed

"The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company employed labor spies directly through its own Police Department, and in addition engaged the Railway Audit and Inspection Service of Pittsburgh. This agency was one of the most notorious of all the detective agencies engaging in labor enspionage. The company denied that it had been employed in this instance to perform labor-espionage service, but all vouchers showing payment for the services which it rendered, had been destroyed.

"The Republic Steel Corporation did not rely on detective agencies, but maintained an elaborate espionage system of its own under the control of its Police Department. An examination of the financial records of the Corporation's Police Department showed that it had expended without proper accounting in the period from April, 1936, to Dec. 1, 1937, over $33,000.

"All these expenditures were supported by blank or 'blind' vouchers. The Committee's investigation established that blind vouchers were deliberately used for the purpose of concealing payments made for labor espionage. Most if not all of these expenditures can be attributed to the labor-espionage efforts of the Republic Steel Corporation.

Plant Arsenals

"The purchase of industrial munitions, and the maintenance of plant arsenals constituted a weapon in the antiunion labor policy of these companies. Subsidiaries of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation made considerable purchases of tear gas and gas equipment during the organizing drive in steel in the fall of 1933.

"Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company maintained an extraordinary arsenal including eight machine guns and 40,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition, 369 rifles, 190 shotguns, and 453 revolvers, together with abundant ball and shot cartridges for all these arms. During the period of 1933 to 1937, this company purchased $28,285.39 worth of tear gas and gas equipment. Its largest purchases of such equipment coincided with the pendency of labor disputes."

Law on Ship Seizures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 31

The seizure of the 65 Axis or Axis-dominated vessels in American ports yesterday was made in accordance with the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917, according to Herbert E. Gaston, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, on the grounds that sabotage was turning them into harbor menaces.

Section 1 of Title 2 of this act reads:

"Whenever the President, by proclamation or Executive order, declares a national emergency to exist by reason of actual or threatened war, insurrection or invasion or disturbance or threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States the Secretary of the Treasury may make, subject to the approval of the President, rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the United States, may inspect such vessel at any time, place guards thereon and if necessary in his opinion, in order to secure such vessels from damage or injury or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor or waters of the United States or to secure the observance of the rights and obligations of the United States, may take, by and with the consent of the President, for such purposes, full possession and control of such vessels and remove therefrom the officers and crew thereof and all other persons not specially authorized by him to go or remain aboard thereof."

Another clause observes that:

"Within the territorial waters of the Canal Zone the Governor of the Panama Canal, with the approval of the President, shall exercise all the powers conferred by this section on the Secretary of the Treasury."

Major Factors in Strikes: Recognition or Jurisdiction

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Congress received a report from the office of Production Management today that 22 of 73 defense strikes were called solely over union recognition or jurisdiction, while 21 hinged purely around wages and working conditions.

The remainder involved both of the two groups of issues.

The report was placed in the Congressional Record by Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia of the House Naval Committee. He said, Eric Nicol, Executive Assistant to Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the OPM, prepared it.

The report said that in 33 of the disputes which resulted in strikes, union relations or recognition were a factor, while jurisdictional controversy between unions figured in seven.

In the total of 73 strikes, between Sept. 8, 1939, and March 21 1941, it said 146,291 employees had been involved.

In 43 of the strikes, 1,209,577 man-hours were lost. Man-hour loss reports were not available for the remaining 32 disputes, the OPM said. This list of 32 included the strikes at four International Harvester Company plants, involving 13,250 employees, and the strike at the rifle range and training ground at Holly Ridge, N. C., involving 5,000 workmen. In all, man-hour losses were not reported on strikes involving a total of 50,884 employees.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations was involved solely in 46 strikes and the American Federation of Labor in 21. The number of both A. F. of L., and C. I. O. was listed as 6.

Labor Picture Brightens—5 Strikes End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—There were more settlements than there were strikes today, and for the present mediation began catching up on stoppages in national defense.

The outlook is better than it has been for several months.

Workmen were returning to jobs in national defense industries more rapidly than new strikes were being called.

Five major strikes were settled over the week end, four of them through the swift and effective efforts of the New National Defense Labor Mediation Board.

By this morning the Mediation Board was able to announce that all the strikes which had been certified to it last week were halted, the workers back on the job and negotiations for final settlement in progress.

The Board immediately began conferences on the two-month International Harvester Company dispute. Mediation of differences will be conducted while the men are at work.

Presidential Intervention?

Officials of the Harvester Company and the Congress of Industrial Organizations Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee, which voted yesterday to end the strike and submit differences to the Board, met under an "armistice" proposed by the Board.

As to the most serious labor controversy, the Allis-Chalmers strike at Milwaukee, indications today were that it had reached a stage where President Roosevelt himself would have to intervene and action from the White House is expected on his return to Washington Tuesday.

It had been considered likely that the Allis-Chalmers strike might be turned over to the Mediation Board but this has been rendered improbable by the action of the union in rejecting the return-to-work demand by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and OPM Director William S. Knudsen and the countering with the demand that the President make the company accept the OPM's formula for settlement, already approved by the union.

All Strikers Return

Vanadium Corporation officials and union representatives signed an agreement to reopen the plant at Bridgeville, Pa., and resume full operations immediately, the Board announced this morning before a scheduled conference on the case began.

Board Chairman Clarence A Dykstra announced that C. I. O President Philip Murray signed the agreement for the S. W. O. C. at the Vanadium plant employing 225 men.

Under terms of the agreement all strikers will return to work at once and the company agreed not to discriminate against any of the men who struck. Differences between the company and the union will be referred to the Board for investigation and mediation Any differences which arise after the men return to work, however, will be handled "in the ordinary way under the agreement of June 16, 1940," Dr. Dykstra said.

Steel Settlement Ratified

Eight thousand C. I. O. steel workers ratified a settlement agreement that ended a two-day strike at Johnstown, Pa., in the Cambria works of the Bethlehem Steel Company. They return to work on large orders of steel armor plating for U. S. warships.

C. I. O. United Automobile Workers returned to work at the Federal Motor Truck Co. plant at Detroit after a 22-day strike that delayed production of Army trucks worth $5,000,000.

Other strikes settled by the Mediation Board since it began its work late last week were those at the Bridgeville, Pa., plant of Universal Cyclops Steel Corp., involving 1,400 C. I. O. workers, and at the Plainfield, N. J. Condenser Corp. plant, involving 25,000 American Federation of Labor employees.

Dykstra Presides

Dr. Dykstra presided today over the five-man Board panel meeting with Harvester and S. W. O. C. officials meditating the dispute which had kept 13,000 workers idle since Jan. 29.

George Harrison, A. F. of L., and Philip Murray, C. I. O., representing labor, and Walter C. Teagle and Eugene Meyer, Washington Post publisher, representing employers, completed the panel.

International Harvester Co. representatives were William S. Elliott, Vice-President, and General Counsel; Fowler McCormick, Vice-President; Forest Siefkin, K. O. Schriber, George Kelday, and George Hodge.

S. W. O. C. representatives were Gerald Field, Secretary-Treasurer; Ben Meyers, union attorney; and local representatives Richard Schaughnessy, Powers Hapgood, Allen Haywood, Clarence Stoecker, Earl Blanchard, Tom Dublinski, Fred Moore, and Renato Adami.

Harvester Agreement

CHICAGO, March 31 (AP)—Four International Harvester Company plants, including two large Chicago works, were being readied for resumption of normal production today, strikes of several weeks' duration having been temporarily settled.

At a meeting yesterday members of the C. I. O. Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee voted to return to work at the plants here and in Richmond, Ind., and Rock Falls, Ill. Approximately 14,500 workers are employed at the four units. The company has more than $10,000,000 in defense orders at the plants, officials said.

All disputed issues between the union and the company have been referred to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board and union officials said the company's agreement to mediate represented to the strikers a "major victory." The C. I. O., American Federation of Labor, and the company were represented at the hearing before the Board in Washington today.

Harvester company officials said all strikers would be re-employed at the Chicago McCormick works but that arrangements would have to be made for the reopening of the Chicago tractor works. The McCormick plant opened a week ago but C. I. O. employees did not return to work at the plant where a strike was called Feb. 28. Officials said more than 4,000 of the plant's 6,100 employees returned to work last week. The tractor works, which employs 6,500 men, has been closed since Jan. 29.

The Rock Falls strike was called Jan. 20 and the Richmond strike on Feb. 17. The company said 1,000 workers out of 1,200 had returned to the Richmond plant, but it had made no attempt to reopen the Rock Falls unit, where 300 are employed.

Demands of the strikers include elimination of piece work, wage increases and recognition at the McCormick and Rock Falls plants.

Allis-Chalmers Open

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 31 (AP)—The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company plant was open today for all employees who wanted to return to work, company representatives reported, but leaders of the striking United Automobile Workers Union (C. I. O.) said the work stoppage started 69 days ago continues.

In an effort to speed up production on $45,000,000 worth of defense contracts the plant operated yesterday and company officials said that between 150 and 200 men returned to work and were paid double time wages for the holiday.

The workers re-entered the suburban West Allis plant yesterday unmolested, police reporting no disturbance as about 15 pickets jeered those returning to work. Before the strike, 6,000 were employed on the day shift. When the plant reopened Friday, company officials said about one-third of the normal production force reported.

Union representatives said that the membership voted "nearly 100 per cent" on Saturday to continue the strike until union security was granted. This issue, involving a demand for maintenance of union membership, is the chief dispute. Demands include wage increases and seniority adjustments.

The vote was the union's formal action on requests by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and OPM Co-Director William S. Knudsen that the strikers return to work pending negotiations toward a settlement of the dispute.

Bomb Conviction

AKRON, Ohio, March 31 (AP)—A jury ruled March 29 that Harry D. Jones, Vice-President of the Ohio Federation of Labor, hired two men to dynamite three construction projects employing rival Congress of Industrial Organizations unionists.

The jury convicted Mr. Jones on a three-count indictment charging malicious destruction of property. The statutory penalty is one to seven years' imprisonment on each count.

Labor Holiday

WILMINGTON, Del., March 31 (AP)—Shipbuilders staged a walkout at the Pusey & Jones Corporation shipyard this morning in a one-day holiday "demonstration of solidarity."

A union spokesman said the holiday was declared to force the company to "clarify a position in the yard pertaining to grievances," as well as to speed along a contract which is in the process of execution.

The contract between the company and the union is now in Washington awaiting the approval of the Navy Department and the Maritime Commisssion.

Strikes 'Treason'

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Representative Leland M. Ford (R) of California told the House today that he had introduced a bill declaring national defense strikes to be treason and punishable by 25-year prison sentences. The supreme penalty would be the punishment for fatalities that might occur in connection with such strikes, Representative Ford said.

Johnstown Strike Ended

Continued from Page 1

strike settlement, issued by Mr. Evans, were practically identical with those reached at Bethlehem after the strike last week in the parent plant. They provided that the company would continue to deal with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee as collective bargaining agency for its members and that action as to selection of an exclusive bargaining agency should await disposition of the appeal in Federal Circuit Court from a National Labor Relations Board order to disestablish the E. R. P.

John Riffe, S. W. O. C. representative who headed the union negotiating committee, declared the concessions obtained went actually somewhat beyond the terms of the settlement at Bethlehem and that they constituted the greatest victory yet achieved in years of effort to obtain recognition by one of the largest nonunion employers in the United States. He said informal assurance had been given that any future E. R. P. elections would be held outside the plant. This point was the bone of contention in the work stoppage which began when ballot boxes were taken into the plants Friday morning and in the order of a year and a half ago by the Labor Board.

The Union also gained reinstatement with back pay of two employees discharged allegedly for union activities, according to Mr. Riffe.

He said the next step of the S. W. O. C. will be to request the Bethlehem Steel Company to enter into negotiations for a general wage scale agreement covering all its steel-making plants—Bethlehem, Johnstown, Buffalo, New York, and Sparrows Point, Maryland—a contract such as is that for which a renewal has been sought in conferences at Pittsburgh with the United States Steel Corporation.

Whether the Union would insist upon entire abandonment of the bonus system of wage calculations which has characterized the company and a substitution of straight time rates would be one question to be determined. Union members have often complained against th

'Tube' Settles

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 31 (AP)—The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company will pay $170,000 for full settlement of employees' labor claims resulting from the Congress of Industrial Organizations 1937 steel strike, the National Labor Relations Board announced.

Oscar S. Smith, who worked out the company-union settlement as NLRB Regional Director, said a signed consent decree called for:

Reinstatement of 266 employees, more than half of whom already have returned to work during the last two years of negotiations;

Disestablishment of what Mr. Smith described as "company unions" at the steel concern's plants near Youngstown, Ohio, and Indiana Harbor and South Chicago, Ind.; and

Agreement that all charges of unfair labor practices be dropped.

Coal Strike Looms

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 31 (AP)—Orders went out from the office of Ray Edmundson, District 12 president of the C. I. O.-United Mine Workers, for all Illinois U. M. W. A. locals to discontinue work as of midnight today, "unless otherwise instructed," because of a dispute over extension of wage contracts.

The present wage contract expires March 31 and the U. M. W. A. had offered to continue work until conclusion of a new wage agreement, providing any wage increases be made retroactive to March 31. The coal operators agreed to extend the wage contract but balked at making any wage increases retroactive.

Detroit Strike Ends

DETROIT, March 31 (AP)—Final settlement of one strike and a tentative agreement to end another virtually cleared the decks for industrial Detroit to return to regular operations in national defense production.

A United Automobile Workers Congress of Industrial Organizations local ratified a compromise proposal in the Midland Steel Products Company strike almost simultaneously with announcement that a peace plan had been framed in the same union's strike at the Federal Motor Truck Company.

1,800 Get Raise

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 31 (AP)—A flat 10 per cent wage increase for the 1,800 employees of Peerless Woolen Mills of Rossville, Ga., has been announced. It is expected to add $7,000 weekly to the payroll.

The War Department recently awarded the company a $2,817,500 contract for cloth, raising the total defense orders of the firm to $8,000,000.

Heinz Pay Rise

PITTSBURGH, March 31 (AP)—Frank P. Novak, business agent of the American Federation of Labor Canning and Pickle Workers Local Union 325, reported today the union and the H. J. Heinz Company had signed a contract providing for a wage increase of five cents an hour for 1,800 employees.

The union had threatened to call a strike at the big plant here in protest against delay in negotiations, which had been under way since the Supreme Court ruled Jan. 1 that the company must sign a contract if terms could be settled. The contract, Mr. Novak said, also provided vacation for veteran workers and seniority rights.

Italian Comment

ROME, March 31 (AP)—The Italian radio professed today to believe that reports of United States seizure of Axis merchantmen were British propaganda, but, if true, that it was an action "far from peaceful."

"This action of the United States Government, if true, would surprise us because, being unjustified, it would appear to be inspired by motives far from peaceful," said the radiocast in English.

U. S. Seizes Alien Ships

Continued from Page 1

up in American ports. Fourteen French ships and 10 boats belonging to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were unaffected by yesterday's action, while some 10 additional Danish vessels are reported anchored in American territorial waters.

Although no accurate analysis of the damage done to the 65 ships, 35 of which were Danish, 28 Italian and 2 German, has yet been forwarded here, shipping experts believe that repairs can be effected within a reasonable length of time. They recall that, following America's entry into the World War, German sailors attempted to wreck the giant liner Leviathan, then known as the Vaterland, but that it was repaired and put into service as a troop transport far more quickly than anyone had believed possible.

Official Explanation

Although officials here have declared that the ships were taken into custody merely to prevent their becoming a menace to navigation following the wreckage attempts, few observers doubt but what they will ultimately be put into British service. It is pointed that Britain's major need appears to be ships, that here are nearly 300,000 tons of shipping readily available and that the United States, which has taken an open stand with the Lend-Lease Act, will not boggle at further decisive action in connection with the ships.

In announcing the seizure, Herbert E. Gaston, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, said that sabotage had been committed on 20 of the 28 Italian ships. He said that the action had been taken under the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917, which gives the President the power to seize any foreign or domestic vessel in American territorial waters to prevent damage to them or to harbor facilities.

Despite a report from Berlin that the confiscation of the ships "may possibly even be of historic importance," Treasury Department and Maritime Commission officials pooh-poohed any suggestion that the Axis might construe it as an act of war or as an excuse therefor. They asserted the wrecking was in clear and open violation of American law and that, therefore the Axis was solely responsible for the result.

No Change Seen

It is further contended, that the ship seizure is no more likely to involve the United States in the war than is the Lend-Lease Act and that if Germany and Italy had wished to take on the United States they would have been able to find an adequate reason before this.

The totally-unexpected action by the Coast Guard came after officials here were informed that the sabotage attempts had been started over the week end. The wrecking had apparently been begun under official orders from Italy, possibly transmitted through Italian officials here and elsewhere in the United States.

The Captain of the Italian freighter Mongolia, laid up at Houston, Texas, told members of the Coast Guard boarding party that the Italian Naval Attaché in Washington had given the order for the wrecking. On still another ship, American officials found a note from Italian naval headquarters at Genoa, Italy, informing ship officials that further important orders in regard to the ships would arrive. What these orders were was not revealed, but it is assumed that they had to do with the sabotage.

Here in Washington officials of the German and Italian Embassies have maintained close silence concerning the entire affair, Ammiraglio Di Divisone Alberto Lais, the Italian Naval Attaché, neither confirming nor denying the Houston report.

It is not yet known what, if any, action officials here contemplate if the report is true. It is pointed out, however, that the charge against the Naval Attaché is a serious one, since it amounts to a direct instruction to an Italian national to break the laws of the United States. It is assumed that any foreign officials guilty of such a breach of hospitality would be declared a persona non grata by the Department of State.

Poetic justice was seen in the fact that knowledge of the sabotage attempts is said to be due to an anti-Fascist Italian sailor aboard one of the ships, who reported what was going on to officials in New York. These officials then sent word to the Treasury Department, which has jurisdiction over the Coast Guard, and which, in turn, sent word to President Roosevelt, who is vacationing in Florida. The President ordered immediate action.

The speed and efficiency with which the Coast Guard operated, seizures taking place in Atlantic, Caribbean, Gulf, and Pacific ports, led observers here to believe that it had acted in accord with a well-detailed plan. The 23,255-ton Italian liner, Conte Biancamano, was seized by the Army as it lay tied up at Cristobal in the Canal Zone.

The seamen aboard the vessels are being turned over to immigration officials, who are expected to keep them under surveillance until the war is over.

Fish Protests

In the first Congressional reaction recorded, Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York said that any use of the vessels by this country or by a friendly Nation would be "hostile and wholly indefensible."

"If they were put into the service of the United States or a friendly Nation, it would be a violation of every principle of international law and the fundamental concepts of relations between Nations," he said.

It is not believed that Representative Fish, who has been a strong critic of the New Deal and the Administration's foreign policy, speaks for a majority in either branch of Congress.

Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, Assistant Republican Senate Leader, said he was "heartily in favor of the Administration's action," while Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana held that the action was "in line with America's general policy."

Convoys Opposed

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire proposed legislation today to prohibit the use of American vessels or military forces in the convoying of American goods to foreign countries.

Four Ships Held

MANILA, March 31 (AP)—Four Danish ships in Philippine waters were taken under protective custody today by the United States Navy.

A Navy bombing plane carried 15 men to Cebu, in the Central Philippines, to take over a vessel tied up there. Naval crews of 15 men each boarded three Danish craft in Manila Bay.

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander in Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, said the four ships were taken over by the Navy to prevent sabotage by their own crews.

The four, aggregating 23,800 tons, are the Gertrude Maersk, Grete Maersk, Hulda Maersk, and Marchen Maersk.

Italian Sea Power Smashed by British

Continued from Page 1

which finished the cruisers off in a convulsive dive into the sea.

A fourth cruiser was believed also to have gone down under the guns of the 30,600-ton Warspite, the Valiant, a sister ship, and the 31,100-ton Barham, which smashed the Vincenzo Gioberti and Maestrale to bits.

Another Italian destroyer, which launched torpedoes as it was withdrawing behind a heavy smoke screen, also may have been hit the British declared.

They said some damage was known to have been inflicted on other Italian ships.

After the smoke of battle had cleared away, British warships picked up 849 Italian sailors and 61 officers from life rafts. Because the presence of German aircraft around the British ships made further rescue operations impossible, officers asserted, at least 300 more Italian sailors are known to have perished.

This flagship sighted three cruisers and from two to four destroyers about 150 miles west of Crete about 9 p. m. Friday (March 28).

"Shortly after nine o'clock," a gunnery officer on the Warspite told me, "the battleships Warspite, Valiant and Barham were ordered to close position after an unidentified vessel was reported stopped . . .

"At 10 o'clock we were approximately in position.

"At 10:20 we sighted a number of darkened ships on our starboard bow.

Devastating Effect

"Almost simultaneously we were challenged by another ship on the port beam. The Fleet was turned to starboard to bring us on opposite course to the remaining cruisers and our heavy armament was brought to readiness.

"A few seconds later one of our destroyers, the Greyhound, switched her searchlight on a third ship in the enemy's line. We recognized her as one of the eight-inch-gun cruisers of the Zara class. Subsequently it was learned she was the Fiume.

"The Warspite's 15-inch guns at once opened fire at very close range. The first broadside struck the cruiser with devastating effect.

"The whole ship, from foremast funnel to afte burst into a mass of flames. The after turret was blown clean over the side. After one more broadside caused a fresh outburst of fire, the ship was hopelessly crippled.

"We switched fire to the next cruiser in line, the Zara. Again the first salvo produced an incredible effect. She burst into flames.

"By now the entire battle fleet was in action. Destroyers sank the cruiser Pola. Our searchlight illuminated two enemy destroyers. These were ideally placed for torpedo attacks against us and turned and launched torpedoes."

[In London the Admiralty stated that no damage or casualties was sustained by any of the British Naval craft.

In Rome, the High Command acknowledged that British Naval craft sank three cruisers and two destroyers, but said a British cruiser was sunk.]

Admiral's Congratulations

Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, the British Commander-in-Chief, praised his men in a message:

"Operations just concluded have given us a notable success over the enemy. Skillful handling of our cruisers and untiring efforts of the Fleet air arm have kept me well-informed of enemy movements and the well pressed attacks of torpedo aircraft on the Littorio so reduced the speed of the enemy that we were able to gain contact during the night and inflict heavy damage.

"The devastating results of the battleships' guns are an ample reward for months of patient training. This work was completed by destroyers in the admirable way we have come to expect from them.

"The contribution of engine-room departments to this success cannot be overemphasized. Their work not only in keeping their ships steaming at high speed for long periods but in work on maintenance under most difficult conditions has been most praiseworthy.

"I am very grateful to all in the Fleet for their support on this and all other occasions.

"Well done."

Italy's Sea Losses: Summary of Defeat

Cairo, March 31

Results of the Battle of the Ionian Sea were summarized by the British as follows:

Sunk: The Pola, Zara, and Fiume, 10,000-ton sister ship Italian cruisers; the Vincenzo Gioberto, 1,729-ton destroyer; the Maestrale, 1,449-ton destroyer;

Damaged: The 35,000-ton battleship Littorio;

Possible Losses: The 5,069-ton Italian cruiser Giovanni Delle Bande Nere, and a third destroyer.

Italy's naval situation, according to British statistics, is summarized as follows:

	Had	Lost
Battleships	8	4(damaged)
Cruisers	19	6
Destroyers	127	12
Submarines	125	20

British Sub Scores

ABOARD THE BRITISH SUBMARINE PARTHIAN with the British Mediterranean Fleet, March 31 (AP)—The British submarine Parthian torpedoed two heavily laden Italian supply ships in a daring daylight attack on an enemy convoy near the edge of Italy's toe in the straits of Messina.

The Parthian fired torpedoes into a convoy of three ships and an escorting sloop, shoving three projectiles each into two vessels—a 6,000-ton supply ship and a 10,000-ton oil tanker.

The Admiralty March 28 announced the Parthian hit the two ships with torpedoes. The communiqué added they were not seen to sink as the Parthian took instant action to avoid counterattack by the Italian escort vessels but "the sound of the engines of both ships ceased abruptly.

The Parthian plunged toward the bottom to escape depth charges dropped by the convoy's escort sloop and anti-submarine motorboats.

The submarine skipper, Commander M. G. Rimington, D. S. O., said the Italians chased his craft six hours before giving up.

WINSTON CHURCHIL

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Roosevelt Urges Action and Courage

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—President Roosevelt's Jackson Day address was alternately praised today as a "magnificent" plea for national unity and deplored as a new step toward war.

White House supporters were laudatory in their comments, while Senate opponents of the Administration's foreign policy characterized the speech as bellicose.

Mr. Roosevelt, radiocasting from the presidential yacht Potomac in Florida waters, told Jackson Day dinners throughout the country Saturday night that the times called "for courage and more courage — action and more action."

Citing Wendell L. Willkie's support of the country's foreign policy as an example of patriotism, Mr Roosevelt declared that "the enemies of democracy are now trying to destroy our national unity."

Propaganda is the chief weapon against unity, Mr. Roosevelt declared, adding that propaganda is being disseminated "by agents or innocent dupes of foreign powers."

Throughout the Nation, leading Democrats assembled Saturday to hear the President's speech and those of lesser Democratic luminaries, to do honor to the Party's early leader, and to raise money for the Party's bank account.

The Text

The prepared text of President Roosevelt's radio address follows:

I am sitting in the little cabin of the little ship Potomac, in the harbor of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., after a day of sunshine out in the Gulf stream. That I cannot in person attend one of the many Jackson Day dinners I regret, but it is good that you are again celebrating the memory of a great American leader who believed, fanatically almost, the principles of a democracy based on the freedom of the ballot box.

I try to get away a couple of times a year on these short trips on salt water. In Washington, as you know, the working day of the Presidency in these days averages about 15 hours. Even when I go to Hyde Park or to Warm Springs, the White House office, the callers and the telephone all follow me. But at sea the radio messages and the occasional pouch of mail reduce official work to not more than two or three hours a day.

So there is a chance for a bit of sunshine or a wetted line, or a biography or a detective story or a nap after lunch. Above all there is the opportunity for thinking things through—for differentiating between principles and methods, between the really big things of life and those other things of the moment which may seem all-important today and are forgotten by the world in a month. That means that if today the fellow next to you catches a bigger fish than you do, or vice versa, you don't lie awake at night thinking about it.

Must Work Harder

Yes, you recapture your philosophy, but in so doing you do not sit down mentally and become a fatalist. You still seek peace of mind and of spirit—but you come to realize that today you have to work overtime, and work harder than ever before in your life to make that peace possible later on. If we sit down now we may get run over later. And if our kind of civilization gets run over, the kind of peace we seek will become an unattainable hope.

That is why, in the comparative quiet of this week, I have become more than ever clear that the time calls for courage and more courage—action and more action.

That is why it is appropriate today to honor the name of Andrew Jackson—because he was first and foremost a great American, who placed his devotion to country above adherence to party, and provided an ever-living symbol of the rugged, courageous spirit of our people.

Responsibility lay heavily upon the shoulders of Andrew Jackson.

In his day the threat to the Federal Union came from within. It was a sectional threat. More than that, it was a threat which came from Jackson's own people — indeed, from some members of his own party. It was inspired by refusal to recognize the sovereign authority of the United States. And by his actions Jackson placed himself far above section and party.

In our own day the threat to our Union and to our democracy is not a sectional one. It comes from a great part of the world which surrounds us, and which draws more tightly around us, day by day.

Above Party Politics

Again, to do this job, we Americans—nearly all of us—have risen about any considerations of party politics.

Long before Jackson became President the two-party system of government had become firmly entrenched as a basic principle of American political life. It had shown its value as a method of obtaining free and open discussion of public issues, formulating new policies to meet new conditions, and fixing responsibilities in affairs of government as an indispensable part of our conception of free elections.

The dictators cannot seem to realize that here in America our people can maintain two parties and at the same time maintain an inviolate and indivisible Nation. The totalitarian mentality is too narrow to comprehend the greatness of a people who can be divided in party allegiance at election time but remain united in devotion to their country and to the ideas of democracy at all times.

In dictatorships there can be no party divisions. For all men must think as they are told, speak as they are told, write as they are told, live—and die—as they are told. In those countries the nation is not above the party as with us. The party is above the nation, the party is the nation.

Every common man and woman is forced to walk the straight and narow path of the party line, as drawn by the dictator himself.

In our country, disagreements among us are expressed in the polling place. In the dictatorships, disagreements are suppressed in the concentration camp.

Free Elections

Last year we held an American election, in which the people—Democrats, Republicans, independents and others — by secret ballot, and without prodding by the bayonets of storm troopers, voted for their public officers—local, State and national.

And we are determined so to act that America will go on year after year, holding free elections.

All of the great freedoms which form the basis of our American democracy are part and parcel of that concept of free election, with free expression of political choice between candidates of political parties. For such elections guarantee that there can be no possibility of stifling freedom of speech, freedom of press and the air, freedom of worship.

These are the eternal principles which are now being threatened by the alliance of dictator nations.

Ours is the responsibility of defending those principles which have come to us as our national heritage, ours is the responsibility of passing them on—not only intact, but stronger than ever, to all the generations yet to come.

We Americans realize how tenuous would be the existence of our party system, our freedom of election, our freedom of living, if the doctrines of dictatorship were to prevail. For, if they were to prevail, it would not be in Europe alone.

The history of nations betrayed during the past year, the history of nations conquered during the past year, should show us and the rest of the world what it means to live in a world organized and ruled by the Gestapo.

Fight Fire With Fire

Let us ask ourselves, frankly and seriously: How long could we maintain our ancient liberties under these terrible conditions? How soon would we have to accept the doctrine that one must fight fire with fire?

How long would it be possible to maintain a semblance of our two-party system, with free elections, in a Nazi-dominated world?

How soon would we decide to imitate Naziism and abandon our two-party system, and regiment our people into one party—which would certainly be neither Democratic nor Republican.

Should that evil time come, we would no longer hold these friendly gatherings, either on Jackson Day or on Lincoln Day.

We Americans have already weighed these questions carefully and thoughtfully. We Americans have announced our determination that, with all our resources and all our power, we shall help those who block the dictators in their march toward domination of the world.

The decision we have reached is not a partisan decision. The leader of the Republican Party himself — Mr. Wendell Willkie—in word and in action, is showing what patriotic Americans mean by rising above partisanship and rallying to the common cause. And now that the plain people of America have spoken their determination, Republicans and Democrats in the Congress and out of the Congress are patriotically co-operating to make that determination take positive form.

Seek to Destroy Unity

The enemies of democracy are now trying, by every means, to destroy our unity. The chief weapon they now use against us is propaganda.

The propaganda comes in ever-increasing quantities, with ever-increasing violence, from across the seas. And it is disseminated within our own borders by agents or innocent dupes of foreign powers.

It is directed against all Americans — Republicans and Democrats—farmers and bankers—employers and employees.

Propagandists, defeatists, and dupes, protected as they are by our fundamental civil liberties, have been preaching and are still preaching, the ungodly gospel of fear. They use insinuation and falsehood. They have tried to shatter the confidence of Americans in their Government and in one another.

We have seen what has happened to the great industrialists of Germany who supported the Nazi movement, and then received their reward in Nazi concentration camps or in death.

We have seen how the workers of France were betrayed by their so-called champions, the Communists. For no matter what Communist lips have to say, their actions have proved that in their hearts they care nothing for the real rights of free labor.

The agents of Naziism and those who unwittingly help them are still trying to play both ends against the middle. They have attempted to exploit the natural love of our people for peace. They have represented themselves as pacifists, when actually they are serving the most brutal warmongers of all time. They have preached "peace—peace!" In the same way the devil can quote Scripture.

Seek to Spread Terror

Of course, the purpose of all this has been to spread terror among us. The effect of it has been only to fortify our determination.

When Abraham Lincoln became President, he had to face the awful reality of war between the States. On July 4, 1861, in his first message to the Congress, he presented this vital question:

"Must a government, of necessity, be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence?"

Lincoln answered that question as Jackson had answered it—not by words, but by deeds. And America still marches on.

We of today have been presented with that same question. We too are answering it by deeds. Our well-considered philosophy for the attainment of peace comes not from weakness but—everlastingly—from the courage of America.

Just Before Nazis Bombed Plymouth

Wide World

King Pays Visit to British Port

Upper: Viscountess Astor, member of Parliament and Lady Mayoress of Plymouth, receives the King and Queen on their arrival at the railway station recently to tour the port of Plymouth. The next day Nazi airmen attacked the port in force. Lower: King George being piped aboard a warship at Plymouth dockyards. He also inspected a number of other warships. Both pictures passed by the British censor.

President on Way to Capital Hints Ship Seizure Order His

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Heading toward the capital to expedite a $7,000,000,000 program of aid to embattled democracies, President Roosevelt indicated today that he personally had ordered seizure of Axis ships in U. S. ports.

Holding a brief press conference at Fort Jackson, S. C., he declined to comment on week-end seizure of German, Italian and Danish vessels. But when asked whether it had been done at his specific direction, he told reporters he thought they could make certain assumptions.

Seizure of the ships and authorizing transfer of another consignment of weapons to Greece and Britain made it apparent the Chief Executive already had begun implementing his announced policy of "action and more action."

Additional steps were in prospect soon after return to the White House tomorrow in his program against those he has termed "the most brutal warmongers of all time."

Stopping for a morning tour of the big South Carolina fort, the President seemed favorably impressed by progress there in the effort to build an army of 2,000,000 men. He told his press conference he had seen a great show, a great sight and a wonderful piece of work. He commented particularly on the fact that the camp was reopened only last September but now it is practically complete except for trimmings.

After looking over Fort Jackson, he headed toward Fort Bragg, N. C., for another inspection.

Accompanying Mr. Roosevelt was Harry L. Hopkins, who has been present at some of the epochal steps in the development of the $7,000,000,000 aid program and who appeared likely to be linked with its future.

What specific new weapons actually are on the way across the Atlantic was a military secret, to be divulged only when Mr. Roosevelt felt that the itemizing of planes, tanks, guns, ships, or whatever may have been dispatched, could be of no benefit to the countries aligned with the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

Methods Revised On Arms Shipments

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Government revised today its method of reporting aims exports to Great Britain to "prevent the dissemination of military information of interest to the national defense."

The State Department's compilation of arms exports for February grouped all parts of the British Empire into the British Commonwealth of Nations to conceal the specific destination of the arms.

The February figures, which did not include equipment transferred to Britain and Greece since President Roosevelt signed the Lease-Lend Bill, showed arms exports valued at $31,415,400 to the British Commonwealth. The largest shipments were of aerial armaments and aircraft engines.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, April 6, 20; May 4, 18.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc 25.4m), 10.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., April 6; May 4.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., April 6, May 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on April 20, May 25.

New York

New York—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 6, 20.
Syracuse — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on April 6, 20; May 4, 18.

North Carolina

Charlotte — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on April 13, June 1.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc, on April 6; May 4.
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, April 6, 20; May 4, 18.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on April 6, 20; May 4, 18.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on April 6, May 4.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1310kc, on March 30; April 27.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on April 6, 20; May 4, 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; April 6, 20; May 4, 18.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on April 20; May 18.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Essex

Colchester: Albert Hall, High Street, 7 p. m., April 22. (Hall subject to change.)

Kent

Tunbridge Wells (auspices Society): First Church of Christ, Scientist, St. John's Road, 3 p. m., April 19.

Lancashire

Southport: Church Edifice, Lord Street West, 3 p. m., April 19.

London

London (Third Church): Church Building, 8 Curzon Street, W. 1, 3 p. m., April 26.
London (Thirteenth Church): Church Building, 69 Old Brompton Road, South Kensington, S. W. 7, 7 p. m., April 23. Admission by ticket only.

Warwickshire

Coventry: The Main Hall, Masonic Buildings, Little Park Street, 7 p. m., April 21.
Leamington Spa: Town Hall, 7 p. m., April 24.

Scotland

Dunbartonshire

Helensburgh: Victoria Hall, Sinclair Street, 8 p. m., April 25.

United States

Arkansas

Helena: Twentieth Century Club, 8 p. m., April 7.
Little Rock: Joseph T. Robinson Memorial Auditorium, Markham and Broadway Streets, 3 p. m., April 6.

California

Canoga Park (Twenty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Women's Club, Jordan Avenue and Valerio Street, 3 p. m., April 6.
Coalinga: Liberty Theater, 318 Fifth Street, 8 p. m., April 8.
Downey: Downey Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 6.
Fresno: Fresno High School Auditorium, Echo and University Avenues, 8 p. m., April 7.
Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., April 8.
La Canada: La Canada Thursday Club House, 4440 Woodleigh Lane, near Foothill Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 7.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., April 10.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 10.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., April 8.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., April 11.
Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1234 North Hayworth Avenue, 8 p. m., April 7.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, Olympic Boulevard and Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., April 8.
Los Angeles (Thirtieth Church): Church Edifice, 5352 South Deane Avenue, 8 p. m., April 11.
National City: Sweetwater Union High School Auditorium, Twenty-ninth Street and Highland Avenue, 3 p. m., April 6.
Oceanside: Palomar Theater, 2:30 p. m., April 6.
Ontario: First Christian Church, A Street and Vine Avenue, 8 p. m., April 12.
Pasadena (First Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 8.
Riverside: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 11.
Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 8 p. m., April 7.
Santa Paula: Universalist Church, 740 Main Street, 8 p. m., April 6.
Van Nuys (Twelfth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 14654 Hamlin Street, 8 p. m., April 7.

Illinois

Canton: First Methodist Church, Avenue A and Chestnut Street, 3 p. m., April 6.
Champaign (First Church): Church Edifice, 501 West University, 8 p. m., April 7.
Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., April 10.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 8318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., April 10.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., April 11.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., April 7.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 7262 Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., April 10.
Chicago (Twenty-second Church): Jefferson Masonic Temple, 5418 West Gale Street, near Milwaukee Avenue, 8 p. m., April 10.
Princeton: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 6.
Savanna: Community Church, Chicago Avenue and Fifth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 11.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1063 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., April 12.

Indiana

Attica: Church Edifice, 304 East Main Street, 8:15 p. m., April 10.
Connersville: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 10.
Kokomo: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 8.
Michigan City: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 6.
South Bend: Church Edifice, Main and Madison Streets, 8 p. m., April 11.

Iowa

Burlington: North Oak Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 8.
Centerville: Central Ward School, 8 p. m., April 11.
Council Bluffs: Church Auditorium, Washington Avenue at First Street, 8 p. m., April 11.
Creston: High School Auditorium, Maple and Irving Streets, 8 p. m., April 8.
Fairfield: Church Edifice, 300 East Burlington Street, 8 p. m., April 11.
Marshalltown: Church Auditorium, Fifth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., April 8.

Kansas

Dodge City: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 10.
Sterling: Church Edifice, Fifth and Monroe, 8 p. m., April 7.

Massachusetts

Arlington (auspices First Church, Cambridge): Robbins Memorial Auditorium, Arlington Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., April 6.
Pittsfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 8.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Second Boulevard at Seward Avenue, 8 p. m., April 11.

Missouri

Columbia: Jefferson Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 8.
Overland: New Overland School Auditorium, 2318 Woodson Road, 3 p. m., April 6.

Nebraska

Arcadia: Gayety Theater, 8 p. m., April 7.

New Jersey

Burlington: Wilbur Watts High School, 3 p. m., April 6.
East Orange: East Orange High School, Walnut Street, near Main, 8:30 p. m., April 11.
South Orange (auspices First Church, Maplewood): Columbia High School, 3:30 p. m., April 6.

New York

Forest Hills: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 7.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 3 p. m., April 12.

Ohio

Alliance: South Liberty School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 10.
Bedford: Bedford High School Auditorium, Columbus and Washington Streets, 8 p. m., April 8.
Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 12 m., April 10.
Kent: Roosevelt High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 11.
Toledo (Second Church): Loew's Valentine Theater, 409 St. Clair Street, 12:10 p. m., April 11.

Oklahoma

Sapulpa: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 6.

Oregon

Grants Pass: New High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 10.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., April 10.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Street, 8 p. m., April 7.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Ellis Auditorium, Main Street and Poplar Avenue, 8 p. m., April 8.

Vermont

Brattleboro: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 8.

West Virginia

Charleston: The Charleston High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 11.

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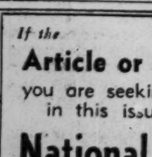
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The Home Forum

Rabbit World Rubs Its Eyes

RABBIT WORLD, those wild acres that run down beyond our garden, has a good friend living in Texas who likes to keep in touch with the wildwood citizenry and find out what Janus and Nibbling and the rest do with themselves at this time of the year. And so, with Texas in mind, I took a turn down the garden last Sunday. I climbed under the fence and went over the land for the first time this year.

Rabbit World has one special charm which sets it apart from the garden proper; it makes no demands. It does not cry out for rake or hoe, for lawn-mower or fertilizer; it insists upon no endless weed-war in order to maintain it in a state of respectability. Nothing grows there, either edible or profitable, and so it does not attract the eye of the covetous. It is, indeed, one of those rare examples of a thing simply there to be enjoyed. To us who love this disordered state of affairs, it gives unfailing pleasure.

* * *

Sunday was the kind of brilliant day that comes at the tail end of winter, yet has no right to be classed as spring, making it among the most treasured in the calendar. No one has the right to expect such good fortune in February. But I did not reach Rabbit World at once; there was too much to stop and peer at in the flower-beds. Breaking the dun leaf mold, the bright green horns of grape hyacinth and daffodil had begun to appear. For such pint-size young things, they showed perfect indifference both to season and to the obstacles of nature; for they had pierced clean through the old leaves and wore them like crumpled bibs. A certain amount of professional jealousy may have spurred on these precocious lilliputs, as the crocuses and snowdrops had been in bloom for weeks. The jasmine and the plum blossom, too, flowered on the southern wall. The crocuses came in battalions, close set, gold and purple-crested, while beside them the snowdrops gleamed shyly like small snow bells escaped from winter into spring.

But, after all, I had not come out to see the garden. In Texas, they have grand gardens of their own. I turned my back to the daffodil shoots and the gay-gaudy crocus armies, and followed on down through the orchard. In a way, the orchard is the prologue to Rabbit World, for somewhere among the apple trees you will be pretty sure to discover Janus, our personal robin, ready to escort visitors over the main attraction. In summer, Janus, the dilettante, spends most of his time perched on the edge of the bird-bath chirping to have it refilled. How he puts in the winters is his private mystery. But I will guarantee that he does not burden himself with too much civic or domestic responsibility and, if he has a family hidden somewhere in that ivy hedge, then it will have to be a hardy and self-reliant brood, well able to support itself out of its own wormings. Janus is a bird of charm and leisure; he lends our orchard an air; he lends our bird-bath an air and he also contributes a certain something to our front lawn as well. Should there be a hard spell of frost, he will appear at our dining-room window sill, drawing attention to the fact that he expects to be supported during such times as earwigs do not come easy. Today, as is his habit, he appeared out of nowhere and preceded me down the path, evidently bent upon proving to Texas that British Columbia has no winter at all. I was glad to see him; he made the orchard feel familiar again, reminding me that we now have eight solid months of garden ahead of us.

* * *

In Rabbit World, I stood still to get the first full flood of spring. The sun was thawing the hard oak buds, tingling the sap; and the rock moss could have shone no more brilliantly in May. The air was fresh and damp and there was the faint sweetness of barely opening shoots. The winter leaves lay in heaps and furrows, like piles of autumn garments tossed off by the renewing trees. All year the leaves lie moldering brown, making a first-class bed for game. As I began to step among them, a cock pheasant started up, all but brushing my face with his wings. Strange fellow, he would have looked so much finer sporting his brilliant colors against the brown bracken. Fear changes him and his beauty into a thrusting, croaking piece of bird machinery too badly unbalanced to do more than get himself into flight at any cost.

It is always green in Rabbit World. The only change is from dark to light and back to dark again as the cycle of the year swings about. In winter there are pine, fir, cedar, oak; and one spruce, standing a little apart, is of the purest blue. Our trees are very old. A certain antique cedar puts me in mind of Moses, the prophet. Like that respected patriarch, it has age, authority and a beard. In summer the oaks, the sweet currants, and the salmonberries come to life, scenting the air, as do a pair of purple lilacs, seeded long since from the garden by some adventurous twist of nature.

* * *

I stopped beneath one of the big firs to listen for squirrels. Our squirrel army goes by the family name of Nibbling from the day when Nibbling the first, shucking cones on a high branch, casually tossed a shower of leavings down upon our heads. There were only a few squirrels out today, bustling, responsible little folk whose flashing tails darted up the boughs amid shrill cries of consternation. The language of Nibbling and his tribe is not that of fear; it is more a chattering impatience at the presence of humans who thrust themselves into a squirrel's private world.

Underground, where the leaves lay thickest, the speckled quail were rustling and, as I waited watchfully, a prick-eared rabbit shot from the brush and leaped across the clearing. He went like a flash of brown wind, so light, so fleet, so momentary. On his heels came another and another; but they must have picked up the human scent, for they did not appear again. They are the most rare and cautious folk of all those who live in Rabbit World, more timid than the squirrels, more distrustful than the quail, at ease in no other presence save their own.

It was quiet down here in the still blue sunlight. There was that strange new quality of Sunday in the air that sets the first day of the week apart from every other. Through the wooded peace, that is never pure silence, each gnarl-fingered tree was thrusting into bud and below my feet a hundred little ground plants strove up through the moss. New grass was rising among the old; the great universal pressure of growth renewing the soil was everywhere.

* * *

The sunlight had brought back the birds into voice; for, no matter what the time of year, the birds of Rabbit World only wait the sun's invitation to sing. They are not rare or exotic migratory creatures; to us their charm lies in the fact that they never seem to go away. They are robins and thrushes and sparrows and tits and, in midsummer, the incomparable larks, all banding together in one great heart-bursting hymn to the sun. Their instinct is too sure, too native to be put off by calendars; they feel, they sing and, singing, they bring back the winter earth to life.

It was hard to leave Rabbit World today. In the exciting aromatic air, the urge of spring was stirring, creating, preparing to launch all seed to the fullness of growth. Spring was not a fact, but a promise; yet every blade, bough, and bud shouted to the sky that the promise would be kept, the pledge of life rehonored.

* * *

I turned to climb under the fence and take the path through the orchard. That sophisticated bag of feathers, Janus, at once reappeared and, as I marveled that any bird should so establish his routine, I discovered that in reality Janus—Janus the dilettante, the demanding—had found his life's work. With his corpulent and glistening red waistcoat, his quick black eye and his impeccable poise, he was caretaker-in-chief, guide, and doyen of our lovely Rabbit World. The least that I could do, upon getting back to the house, was to show my appreciation with a handful of stale cake crumbs. That, of course, is the trouble with Janus; he forces us into the position of encouraging him.

And so, Texas friend, this is to keep you abreast with how Rabbit World looks today. But nothing about spring is ever final and, by mid-April, it will all be a very different story.

IRENE BAIRD

Wishing Farm

I often wish to have a farm
Where cows upon a hill can graze,
And sheep with soft wool thick and warm
To meet the chill of wintry days.

The house, low-roofed, with fireplace wide
Will snugly in the hollow lie,
And up the chimney sparks will ride
In swift ascension to the sky.

An orchard and a forest deep
Where mystery lies in shadows dim;
A brook that sings, a pool to keep
A silver ribbon on its brim.

This may not be an easy thing—
To own a farm all set apart,
Yet here are dreams that quickly bring
Its acreage within my heart.

PRESCOTT HOARD

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"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A COPTIC STELE FROM ESNEH

SCHOLARS ARE still trying to disentangle the threads of influence that combine in Egyptian-Christian art, known as Coptic. In Coptic art there are fused elements of style of the early Egyptian, Near-Eastern, the Greek, and the Roman. Those who understand these sources realize that herein was a reconciliation of contrasting elements, the classical and oriental: one given to naturalism and spatial relation, the other to flat pattern and decoration.

This is a sandstone stele or gravestone from Esneh. Here is flat sculpture in which the effect is achieved through linear motives dispensed over the surface and through contrasts of light and dark promoted by deep cutting. The Copts preferred to emphasize the decorative to the realistic, and in this stele the oriental influence has dominated. It is believed to have been made in the seventh or eighth century.

Sculpture was not the medium, however, in which the Copts excelled; they were at their best in fresco painting and textile weaving. Inasmuch as the Arabs destroyed most of the painting and sculpture in the eighth century, much of the Coptic handiwork is lost to the world. But what remains is interesting and much of it is beautiful.

D. A.

New Word

A keen new arrow
I've found today;
Straight and sleek,
Of well-formed wood.
Safe in my quiver
I've tucked it away;
Some day I'll use it
To accomplish its good.

DUNCAN ROWE

„ווי לייענסט דו?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY BOOKS are read because people hope to find in them the solution to their problems. No book in the world is more read for this purpose than the Bible. When the lawyer mentioned in the Gospel of Luke inquired (10:25), "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" Christ Jesus replied (10:26): "What is written in the law? how readest thou?" And when the lawyer in his answer proved that he had thoroughly studied the Scriptures, and that he was well acquainted with the demands it contained, the Master said to him (10:28), "This do, and thou shalt live."

The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has made of many people earnest Bible students. Instead of reading the Bible as a record of mere historic events, they have begun to understand in some measure the spiritual import of the events related therein, and to prove that through reading and understanding the Bible, in the light of Christian Science, and above all by applying the law of divine Love which is revealed, adverse circumstances may be overcome and failures avoided. The application of the spiritual interpretation of the Bible has in our time, as of old, brought, in innumerable instances, the solution of physical, financial, mental, and business problems.

In the first chapter of the Bible one reads (Genesis 1:26), "God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness." Here one is reading about God's reflection, including his true spiritual selfhood. Gaining this view of the real man, as the image and likeness of God, Truth, or Mind, brings healing in every emergency. The "key" to the Scriptures has unlocked the sacred pages of the Bible and opened the understanding of many a seeker after Truth. One thus sees his true self as God's child, healthy, able to perform his duties, and free from the belief in the necessity of sin, sickness, and death. Thus a glimpse is gained of the real or spiritual man.

Christ Jesus was well versed in the Scriptures, and he interpreted what he had read to his listeners, proving the value of his words by the works which he did. No one is excluded from the love and from the protecting, healing power of God, as manifested by Christ Jesus, our Wayshower. When the multitudes came to him for help, "he healed them all" (Matthew 12:15); when they hungered, "they did all eat, and were filled" (Matthew 14:20). The Bible and the Christian Science textbook are available to everyone, and the student who diligently reads these two books conjointly will see health, harmony, safety, happiness, and contentment established in his daily experience.

The student of Christian Science reads daily the Lesson-Sermon in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, which consists of correlated passages from the Bible and the afore-mentioned textbook. Many students rise early in the morning in order to study before starting out for their daily tasks. In doing this they find themselves better prepared to fulfill their daily duties and to meet the false claims of mortal mind. Seldom does the student let a day pass without his having read, if only for a short time, in the Bible and the writings of Mrs. Eddy. This frees his consciousness from erroneous suggestions which may have entered his thoughts, and so he finds rest and peace.

In the Manual of The Mother Church Mrs. Eddy writes (Art. XVII, Sect. 1), "A Christian Scientist is not fatigued by prayer, by reading the Scriptures or the Christian Science textbook." The truth in this statement will become clear as one takes up this reading. He will soon ascertain that he is reading about the real, harmonious man, including his true spiritual selfhood. He will also find that material sense is diminishing in importance as he begins to discern that Truth is the only real motive power. This understanding will enable him to overcome the obstacles which may have seemed to impede his progress or limit his actions, no matter whether the claim is physical, mental, moral, or financial.

Such reading is not fatiguing; on the contrary, it is vitalizing, uplifting, interesting, spiritualizing. Referring to her own exposition of the truth, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 253), "I hope, dear reader, I am leading you into the understanding of your divine rights, your heaven-bestowed harmony,—that, as you read, you see there is no cause (outside of erring, mortal, material sense which is not power) able to make you sick or sinful; and I hope that you are conquering this false sense."

The Bible, without a doubt, is the book with the widest circulation. Yet to read it profitably and to come nearer the kingdom of God, the question of the Master, "How readest thou?" may be answered by seeking its spiritual import as revealed in the Christian Science textbook.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

The Scimitar

THE SOLDAN, indeed, presently said, "Something I would fain attempt, though wherefore should the weak show their inferiority in presence of the strong? Yet each land has its own exercises, and this may be new to the Melech Ric." So saying, he took from the floor a cushion of silk and down and placed it upright on one end. "Can thy weapon, my brother, sever that cushion?" he said to King Richard.

"No, surely," replied the king. "No sword on earth, were it the Excalibur of King Arthur, can cut that which opposes no steady resistance to the blow."

"Mark then," said Saladin, and, tucking up the sleeve of his gown, showed his arm, thin indeed and spare, but which constant exercise had hardened into a mass consisting of naught but bone, brawn, and sinew. He unsheathed his scimitar, a curved and narrow blade, which glittered not like the swords of the Franks, but was on the contrary of a dull blue color, marked with ten millions of meandering lines, which showed how anxiously the metal had been welded by the armourer. Wielding this weapon, apparently so inefficient when compared to that of Richard, the Soldan stood resting his weight upon his left foot, which was slightly advanced; he balanced himself a little, as if to steady his arm, then stepping at once forward, drew the scimitar across the cushion, applying the edge so dexterously, and with so little apparent effort, that the cushion seemed rather to fall asunder than to be divided by violence.

"It's a juggler's trick," said De Vaux, darting forward and snatching up the portion of the cushion which had been cut off, as if to assure himself of the reality of the feat. "There is gramarye in this."

The Soldan seemed to comprehend him, for he undid the sort of veil which he had hitherto worn, laid it double along the edge of his sabre, extended the weapon edgeways in the air, and, drawing it suddenly through the veil, although it hung on the blade entirely loose, severed that also into two parts, which floated to different sides of the tent, equally displaying the extreme temper and sharpness of the weapon, and the exquisite dexterity of him who used it.—From "The Talisman," by SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Poetry Clears the Way For Friendship

POETRY, IT MAY BE, more than any other form of literature, clears the way for friendship. At any rate, *Paracelsus* introduced Browning to John Foerster, and it was at this time also that Dickens, Talfourd and Macready, Leigh Hunt, Barry Cornwall, Wordsworth and Landor were more than names to the young poet. There was doubtless something in the man as well as in his work which won him recognition. Macready says he looked more the poet than any man he had ever met. His head was crowned with wavy dark brown hair. He had singularly expressive eyes, a sensitive, mobile mouth, a musical voice, and an alertness of manner. . . . How marked he was by his companions, and singled out to be, as Macready says, "a leading spirit of his time," is instanced by a notable occurence at Talfourd's house after the first performance of *Ion*, when Talfourd included Browning with Wordsworth and Landor, who were present, in a toast to the poets of England.—From the Biographical Sketch by HORACE E. SCUDDER in "Complete Poetic and Dramatic Works of Robert Browning." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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דאָס קריסטשטן סויזנס מעקסם־כוח, ,,וויסענשאפט און געזונט מום א שוימעל צו די חיילונג שריפטן" "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. פון מערי בויקער עדדי, די ערשדעקערין און גרונדערין פון קריסטשטן סויענס (די קריסטלוכע וויסענשאפט), האָס גענומען פון פילע מענשן ערנסטע בוכער שטודענטן. אַנשטאָט צו לייענען די בוכער אלים אין ערציילונג פון נום מעהר ווי היסטאָרישע פאקטן, האבן זיי אָנגעפאנגען צו פארשטיין דעם גיסט פון דער אמתער לעבן, און צו באווייזן דורך דער אנווענדונג פון דעם געזעץ פון דער גערעכטיקייט ווי דאָס ווערט דאַרשטעלט פֿון יעשוע קריסטוס אין דער בערגרעדע, אז ביי אלע פאלן פון קראנקהייט, זינד, אָדער אומגליק, קען מען זיי איבערווינדן דורך דעם פאָרשטענדעניש פון דעם גאָטלעכן פרינציפ פון לעבן, ליבע און הייל. דאָס פארשטענדעניש פון דעם גאָטלעכן פרינציפ פון לעבן, ליבע און הייל, וואָס יעשוע האָט אונז אָפּגעלערנט, איז דאָס וואָס מען רופט ,,קריסטשטן סויענס". דאָס וואָרט ,,קריסטוס" איז אַ גריכישע איבערזעצונג פון דעם העברעישן וואָרט ,,משיח", וואָס מיינט ,,דער געזאלבטער". יעשוע איז גענאנט געווארן דער קריסטוס ווייל ער האָט אונז אָפּגעלערנט אז מיר זאָלן אויך ווערן ,,משיחים", אָדער ,,געזאלבטע", דורך דעם הייליגן גייסט פון גאָט, וואָס איז אונז אָפּגעגעבן געווארן דורך דעם טרייסט, דעם הייליגן גייסט, וואָס יעשוע האָט פֿאַרהייסן צו שיקן נאָך זיין אויפֿפֿאָרן צו דעם פאָטער. דאָס וואָרט ,,קריסטוס" מיינט אויך ,,דער וועג", ווייל יעשוע האָט אונז אָפּגעלערנט אז דורך אים קענען מיר קומען צו גאָט. ,,קיין מענש קומט נישט צום פאָטער, נאָר דורך מיר", האָט יעשוע געזאָגט (יוחנן יד:ו).

דער ערשטער בוך פון דער ניי טעסטאמענט, וואָס איז גערופן ,,דאָס עוואַנגעליום לויט מתי", הייבט אָן מיט דעם וואָרט פון גאָט צו אברהם, וואָס האָט אים פֿאַרהייסן אז אין זיין זאָמען זאָלן אלע פֿאָלקער פֿון דער ערד באקומען ברכה. דאָס איז דער ערשטער פּראָפעט וואָס האָט פֿאָרויסגעזאָגט וועגן דעם קומענדיגן משיח, וואָס וועט ברענגען ברכה צו אלע פֿאָלקער. דער ערשטער קאפיטל פון מתי ווייזט אָפּ יעשוע'ס אָפּשטאמונג פֿון אברהם דורך דוד, וואָס האָבן בייד געהאט דעם גלויבן אין דעם קומענדיגן משיח. דער צווייטער קאפיטל דערציילט וועגן דעם וואונדער פון יעשוע'ס געבורט אין בית־לחם, ווי אויך וועגן דעם בייזן פֿאָרהאבן פון הורדוס, וואָס האָט פֿאָרזוכט צו טייטן דאָס קינד, אָבער גאָט האָט אים אָפּגעווארנט אין אַ חלום, אַזוי אז יוסף מיט מרים מיט דעם קינד זענען אַוועקגעפֿלויגן קיין מצרים, וואו זיי זענען געבליבן ביז נאָך הורדוסס טויט. דער דריטער קאפיטל דערציילט וועגן יוחנן המטביל, וואָס האָט אויסגעשריגן אין דער וויסט פון יהודה: ,,טוט תשובה, וואָרום דאָס הימלרייך איז נאָענט!" (מתי ג:ב). דער קאפיטל ענדיגט זיך מיט דער טויפֿונג פון יעשוע אין דעם וואסער פון דעם יַרדן־טייך דורך יוחנן, וואָס האָט אים אָפּגעטויפֿט מיט וואסער פֿאַר תשובה, אָבער האָט אים אָנגעזאָגט אז ער וועט אים נאָך טויפֿן מיט דעם הייליגן גייסט. דער פֿיערטער קאפיטל דערציילט וועגן יעשוע'ס פֿאַסטן אין דער וויסט, וואו ער איז פֿאַרזוכט געווארן פון דעם שונא, וואָס האָט אים פֿאָרגעשלאָגן אלערלייא נסים, אָבער יעשוע האָט אים אָפּגעווארפן מיט דעם וואָרט פון גאָט: ,,מענטש וועט נישט לעבן בלויז פון ברויט, נאָר פון יעדן וואָרט וואָס קומט פון גאָטס מויל" (מתי ד:ד). דער קאפיטל ענדיגט זיך מיט דעם רופן פון יעשוע'ס ערשטע תלמידים.

אין דעם קומענדיגן קאפיטל פון דער בוך, לויט מתי (בראשית א:ב), ,,האָט גאָט געזאָגט, לאָמיר מאכן א מענש אין אונזער געשטאלט, נאָך אונזער גלייכנים" דאָ קומט מען ווען מען שפּרעכט וועגן גאָט, דער אייביגער גייסט, וואָס איז אלעמאל אין זיך זיין וואהרער גוי־סטיגער זעלבסטהויז. וויל מען דערגרייכט דעם גוי־סטיגען פערשטאנד פון דיזען וויירקליכען מענשן, אלס דאָס בילד און גלייכנים פון גאָט, די וואהרהויט, אָדער גמיינט, קען ידערער נוסח־שאל אויסגעטיילט ווערען. דער ,,שליסעל" צו די חיילונג שריפטן האָט אויסגעשלאָסן די חיילונג בלעשער פון דער בויבל און האָט אויסגעפעלט דעם פערשטאנד פון אילע מענשן וועלכע זוכען דעם אמת, דיזער ,,שליסעל" גיט אונז אויך די בעלעגנהייט צו דערקענען זיך, דאָס היסט צו דערקענען אונזער אמתיגר ,,איך", אלס דאָס קינד פון גאָט, וועלכעס איז געזונט, און פֿרייהייט פֿון דורכצוזיהרן זיינע שליסען, און וועלכעס איז פריי פון דעם גלויבן אין דער נויטוועדיגקייט פון זינד, קראנקהייט און טויט. און אזוי העלפֿט אונז דיזער ,,שליסעל" צו דערגרייכן דעם אמתין בעגריף פון דעם וויירקליכען אָדער גייסטיגן מענשן.

קריסטוס יעזוס איז געווען גוט בעקאנט מיט די חיילונג שריפטן, און ער האָט געגעבן אן ערקלערונג פון יעדער זאָך זאָמ ער האָט געלעזען צו זיינע צוהערער, אָנווענדיגדיג אזוי די ווערדע פון זיינע וואָרטער דורך די ווערק וואָס ער האָט געטאָן. קיינער ווערט נום אויסגעשלאָסטן פון דער ליבע און פון דער בעשיצונדער, חיילענדער מאכט פון גאָט, פונקט ווי קריסטוס יעזוס, אונזער וועג וויזיגר, האָט עפענשליך אנגעוויזיגן, ווען די גרויסע צאהל מענשן זיינען נעקומען צו איהם אז ער זאָל זיי העלפֿן, ,,האָט ער זיי אלע נעהויליגט" (מתי יב:טו); ווען זיי זיינען נעווען הונגעריג, ,,האָבען זיי אלע נעגעסען, און זיי זיינען זאָט נעווארען" (מתי יד:כ). די בויבל און דאָס

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Registration Law Repeal Is Hearing Topic

Act passed by Legislature in 1939 for reverification of voters attacked and supported.

While proponents of an existing law requiring re-registration of all Massachusetts voters by 1943 insisted the measure would eliminate widespread illegal voting at a small cost, opponents insisted today that the cost would amount to "millions of dollars," in a discussion before the Legislative Committee on Election Laws.

The committee was holding a public hearing on a bill to repeal the 1939 re-registration law, under which a State-wide card identification system is to be established so that every time a voter goes to the polls he will sign a card which will be compared with a signature on a master registration card.

Today's hearing brought forth a series of claims and counter-claims.

'Cost Millions'

Representative Adolph Johnson (R) of Brockton insisted the re-registration, which would necessitate the hiring of additional election officers, might cost "millions of dollars." Furthermore, he insisted that for every "illegal vote taken off the list, you will take off 100 good voters" who will never bother to re-register.

In answer to these claims Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau who opposed repeal of the law, declared the cost would be comparatively small.

He proposed that the re-registration take place at the November, 1942, State election, at which those persons voting would re-register at their polling places. He estimated that 80 per cent of the voters could thus re-register at a small cost.

Mr. Loeffler presented figures to show that the cost of registration in other states having a card identification system is considerably smaller than that in Boston.

Representative Johnson, chief repeal advocate, explained that the re-verification law goes into effect in June of this year, and the re-verification must be completed by 1943. The State will supply the materials used, but the municipalities must finance the actual cost of re-registration themselves.

Proper Enforcement

The Brockton representative insisted that proper inforcement of present election laws would eliminate any illegal voting. He added that it is the duty of the district attorneys, the attorney general, and the police to enforce these laws.

William A. Graustein of Cambridge, an ardent election law reform advocate, opposed repeal, saying that there are more than 110,000 illegal voters in Massachusetts. He urged that the present re-verification law not be repealed until a better system is devised.

Charles P. Howard, chairman of the Forms of Government Committee of the Massachusetts Civic League, also opposed repeal, pointing out that the re-verification law was the result of an investigation made by a special commission in 1933, which found a serious illegal voting condition throughout the State.

In favor of repeal, were several legislators and Byron A. Roscoe, representing the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Association, who estimated the cost of re-registration might approach one dollar a name for each of the 2,000,000 Massachusetts voters.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER — TONIGHT

TOMORROW — COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Tuesday cloudy followed by rain in the afternoon or at night; moderate west and southwest winds tonight backing to southerly on Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight will be about 35 degrees.

Maine: Fair tonight, Tuesday mostly cloudy; slightly warmer tonight and Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, Tuesday cloudy and slightly warmer followed by rain Tuesday night.

Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, Tuesday cloudy followed by rain in afternoon or night.

Eastport to Block Island: Moderate westerly winds tonight backing to southerly over south and central portions and becoming gentle southeast or east over extreme north portion Tuesday, weather fair tonight and broken clouds to overcast Tuesday followed by rain in south portion Tuesday afternoon or night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	42	New Orleans	58	69
Chicago	42	56	New York	32	39
Denver	35	59	Norfolk	37	49
Kansas City	43	66	Philadelphia	34	43
Los Angeles	53	76	St. Louis	47	58
Miami	61	73	San Francisco	50	65
Minneapolis	33	61	Washington	31	49

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 31.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:34 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Tuesday, 1:49 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:38 p. m.

Attaché

H. Lawrence Groves
U. S. Commercial Attaché at Athens, Greece.

Greece Calls For Supplies From the U. S.

Greece urgently needs foodstuffs, petroleum and other military supplies from the United States and is prepared to pay cash-on-the-drumhead for whatever can be obtained in this country, the United States Commercial Attaché at Athens said today in Boston.

In behalf of the Greeks, the American Attaché, H. Lawrence Groves, is starting a tour through the larger cities of the nation, urging manufacturers and exporters to sell whatever materials can be made available to Greece to carry on its struggle.

Mr. Grove's first point of call is Boston. He arrived here this morning for talks with business leaders and two public addresses. He will speak to the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Tuesday noon and the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston that same evening.

In Boston today and tomorrow, he is making his headquarters at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Customs House.

When Mr. Groves left Greece early in February, no American supplies had reached that country. On the advice of the best information, he said the Greeks need from the United States the following:

Petroleum products, large quantities of rice 500,000 tons of wheat, white beans, tractors, metals, munitions and other military supplies.

Mr. Groves explained that the Greek Government has set up a purchasing commission at 37 Wall Street, New York, and is also buying considerable quantities direct through manufacturers' agents in Athens. A commercial tour in behalf of the Greeks also is necessary, he said, to obtain all the supplies which that country needs and will pay for.

As for delivery, Mr. Groves said that the Greek Government has established steamship service between Piraeus and New York, with sailings at least once a month from each port.

Rush for Motor Plates Expected

In anticipation of the annual April 1 rush for automobile registration plates, William F. Campbell, chief accountant of the State Registry of Motor Vehicles assigned extra clerks to the Registry counters for duty tomorrow morning.

Last year 21,825 sets of plates were issued on April 1 by the Registry. Of this number 6,350 were distributed by the Boston office at Nashua Street.

Many motorists delay registering their cars until April 1 because on that date compulsory rates are 20 per cent lower.

Mr. Campbell said that at present there are 60,000 more automobiles registered in Massachusetts than a year ago. The rush tomorrow, he said, will determine whether the increase was due to early registration of cars which ordinarily are put up for the winter, or to an actual increase in the number of automobile owners.

Police Academy Graduates Named

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Among 38 law enforcement officials graduated March 29 from the FBI National Police Academy was State Investigator Howard C. Laduke of Montpelier, Vt., and Police Captain Raymond P. Gallagher of Springfield, Mass.

Acting Attorney General Matthew F. McGuire presented diplomas to the men from 24 States and the Canal Zone who completed the 12-week intensive course. The 38 brought to 553 the number of officers who have received the training since the Academy was established in 1935.

All Hail Rubber Fenders

Sideswiping becomes an outdoor sport with elastic mudguards which appear in England.

Exploring the News
By the Staff

While driving in the late afternoon traffic we have often wished for rubber fenders on our car, but never considered such things as actualities. Now comes a report that thousands of passenger and commercial vehicles in England are being fitted with rigid, yet flexible, rubber fenders which immediately recover their shape after impacts. What a pleasant prospect! A day at the office, then bounce homeward!

* * *

From the sunbaked mesas of Southern Arizona, where there are about as many cacti and jack rabbits as there are men, comes a story (which might be duplicated elsewhere) about a benefit affair for Greek relief. A Boston reader tells us it happened in that strange little town of Tombstone, center of a tempestuous mining-camp history and home, incidentally, of a newspaper called the "Epitaph." When the sponsors of the benefit began selling tickets for their party, the first three men to buy were . . .

You guessed it. Three Italians.

* * *

Not long ago a community that was served with a single track line of railroad put its chamber of commerce and civic groups to work to get a double track. Today some communities with double tracks find the railroads using only one, because of curtailment in the number of trains in operation. Such a situation prevails between Forest Hills and Dedham, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford, where the in-bound track is used for trains in both directions. The other is already covered with rust, though "abandoned" only a short time.

* * *

The return of spring has seen our emergence from a nightly cocoon of three wool blankets, and we are cheered to note that an electrically wired blanket being manufactured may banish our usual heavy night covering next winter. Having a thermostat which maintains a selected temperature, the blanket, made by General Electric, is said to be as warm as three ordinary blankets. Now we are going to stump for electrically wired overcoats, with the switch set always at "Florida Weather."

* * *

The way Hollywood makes its movie illusions is often more interesting than the effects they give. The latest innovation is icicles made of cellophane and silicate of soda. A dip in alcohol stiffens them, and an application of paraffin makes them melt convincingly under the heat of the spotlights.

* * *

In the closet of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's home in Jamaica Plain is a pair of ice skates, brand new, and a neat fit for the Mayor. They are shiny and sharp, never having been used. Both he and Mrs. Tobin are skating enthusiasts, and each received new skates for Christmas. In former years they managed to go skating once in a while, but this winter the press of official duties has prevented the Mayor from even trying out the new skates. Mrs. Tobin, who sometimes takes the youngsters skating, "has had all the fun this year," the Mayor told us.

* * *

The stories behind the insignia worn by various branches of the United States Army are interesting.

Take the buttons on the uniform of Army Engineers for instance. During one of Napoleon's campaigns, so the story goes, when the Little Corporal attempted to enter the fortified city of Zaragosa, his infantry was repulsed. Napoleon then turned to his engineers and inquired if they could break through the gates of the city. They are said to have replied "essayons"—let us try.

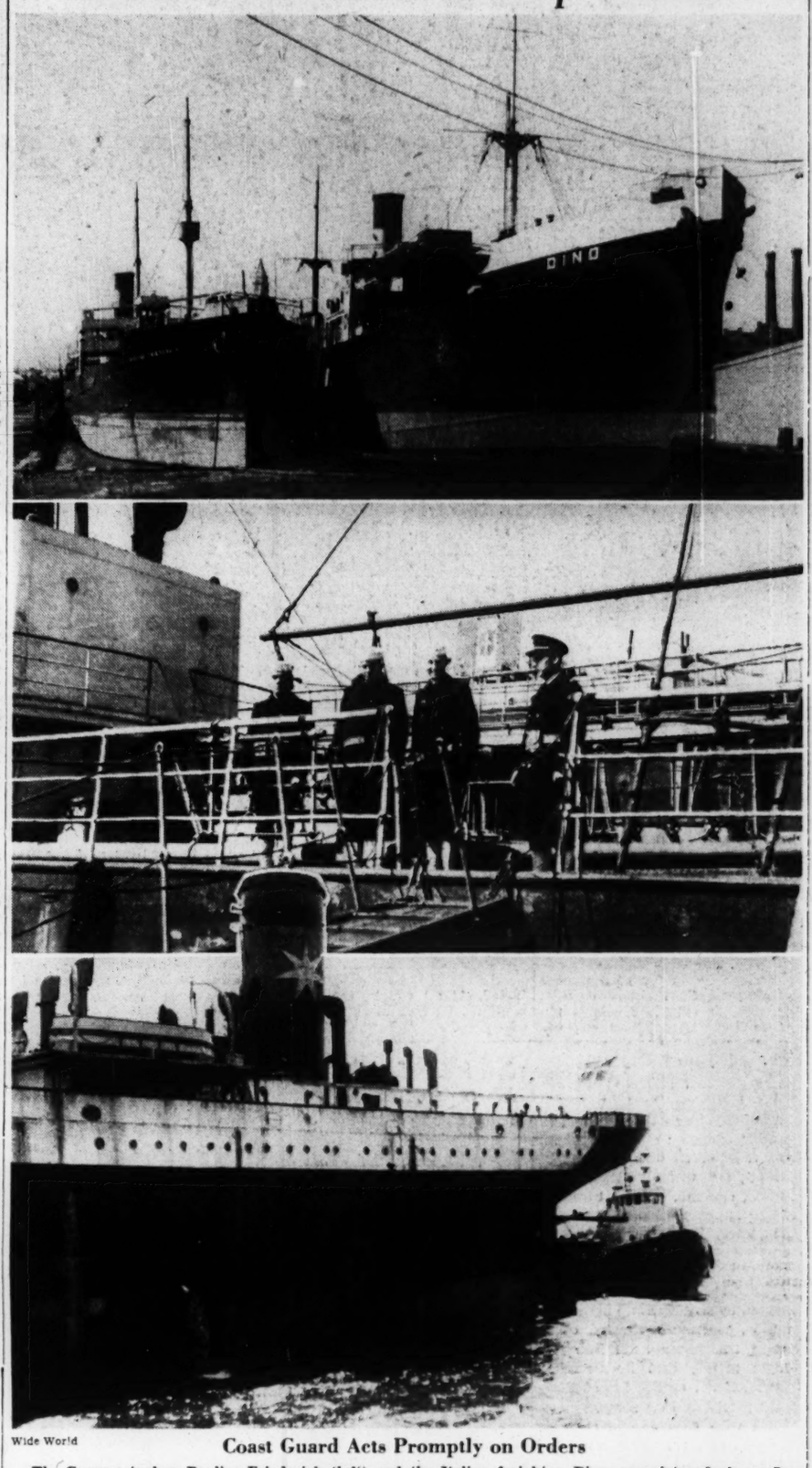
The following day a battalion charged the gates with a bag of powder and a lighted fuse. They blew up the gates and thus made an opening for the infantry which pushed through the breach and captured the City.

Shortly after the American Revolution, two French engineers employed in laying out the City of Washington, adopted the button now worn by the engineers, including the blazonry, the symbol of the fortified city of Zaragosa with an American eagle hovering over it carrying the scroll with the motto, "Essayons."

* * *

Three weird-looking asbestos suits for firemen are to be purchased by the Boston Fire Department, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly tell us. Although some newspaper stories play up their value for rescue work, the Commissioner believes these suits will be useful chiefly in enabling firemen to go into a blaze to shut off electricity or gas. They are white, cost $40 each, and cover a person completely from head to toe, including the hands. Each of the Department's three rescue squads will have one.

Boston Shares in Alien Ship Seizures



Wide World

Coast Guard Acts Promptly on Orders

The German tanker, Pauline Friederich (left) and the Italian freighter, Dino, are pictured above. In the center are shown Coast Guardsmen guarding the tanker. The Italian flag on the Dino is seen over the Guardsmen's heads. Lower—The cutter Raritan is tied up to the Danish ship, Emma Maersk, the disposition of whose crew has not yet been determined.

Mayoral Prospects Line Up With Curley in Background

Although reports had said that former Gov. James M. Curley might announce his candidacy for mayor of Boston at the Jackson Day Democratic dinner Saturday night, all was still peace and quiet on the Boston political front as today came bright and clear. The banquet had passed without mention of the mayoralty.

So far no hats have been tossed into the ring.

Mr. Curley and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin are two leading contenders in prospect for the race. Mayor Tobin can run to succeed himself, under a charter amendment ratified by popular vote in 1939.

School Committeeman Clement A. Norton, one of the hardest and most unconventional campaigners the City has ever produced, has told friends he will run if Mr. Curley does not run. He feels his chances would be good in a two-man contest against Mr. Tobin, but not so good in a three-cornered battle involving Mr. Curley.

"Will Mr. Curley say anything about the Mayoralty tonight?" one of the former Governor's lieutenants was asked Saturday night.

"No, nor any other night," was the reply.

"Does that mean he does not intend to run?" the questioner went on.

"No, I wouldn't say that," came the reply.

Mr. Curley's friends, and many independent observers, believe the former Governor will seek a fourth term as Mayor of Boston.

Friends of Mr. Curley will tell you former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield intends to run. They also hail with enthusiasm the prospective candidacy of School Committeeman Joseph Lee. Both these men might divert some strength from Mayor Tobin. It is popularly felt that Mr. Curley's strategy, if he chooses to run, will be to encourage other candidates who might split Mayor Tobin's strength.

On the basis of the 1937 figures, when Mayor Tobin roundly defeated Mr. Curley, the latter's supporters are tempted to feel it will be necessary to split the Mayor's Democratic-Republican coalition strength in order to win.

Among Mayor Tobin's friends it is taken as a foregone conclusion that the Mayor will seek a second term in the $20,000-a-year post, although it is also reported he has an attractive private offer under consideration.

The Mayor's extensive activities to obtain passage of the Central Artery traffic bill and other legislation favorable to Boston, while wholly in accord with his convictions, is felt to indicate also an intention to run again.

If his campaign materializes, it can be expected to center around his achievements in reducing City expenditures, obtaining a better financial deal from the State, bettering the City's debt position, and in inaugurating reforms in the City Government, and giving an honest administration.

His leading opponents, it appears now, may be expected to capitalize behind the scenes at least, the Mayor's political disadvantage as an "economy mayor" with limited patronage to offer. On the surface they may claim his administration is not as simon-pure as it is supposed to be. They may also call him the tool of "the bankers."

Things should begin to happen soon. Four years ago, the candidates were in the fray by this time.

Dewitt John

Danger of Flood In N. E. Is Slight

There is little likelihood of any repetition of the 1936 floods in New England this year, G. Harold Noyes, United States Meteorologist, said today at the Boston weather bureau.

Factors which combined to produce the disastrous floods of 1936 do not exist this year, Mr. Noyes explained. There has been no abnormal rainfall, rivers are at a normal level, and there is only about a foot of snow in northern New Hampshire and Vermont, where lie the headwaters of the Connecticut, Merrimac, and Androscoggin Rivers, Mr. Noyes stated.

The Weather Bureau forecast rain for Tuesday.

12 Men Lost At Sea From Belgian Ship

The "Battle of the Atlantic" came to Boston's waterfront today when the Belgian Freighter Ville de Liege, formerly the American Farmer, put in here with a tragic story of losing 12 men in mid-Atlantic when a friendly British warship was mistaken for a German raider.

Her flag at halfmast and one of her lifeboats missing from its davits, the ship, which recently survived the heavy German bombing of Glasgow, showed many scars of battle.

Her crew told how in the predawn darkness of last Monday morning a warning shell came crashing across the bow of the blacked-out vessel. Some of her mixed "League of Nations" crew, became panicky and launched a lifeboat into the heavy seas before blinker signals established the identity of the ship to the attacker, which proved to be a British patrol vessel.

Search of surrounding waters failed to produce any sign of the lifeboat, or its occupants.

The former American ship, transferred to Belgian ownership shortly after President Roosevelt's neutrality proclamation, travels without convoy because of its faster speed. It brought a cargo from Scotland.

Boston Gets 4 WPA Projects

Presidential approval of four large Works Projects Administration schemes for Boston was announced today by Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator.

The projects, for which allocations have been made, include:

Reconditioning and modernizing various school buildings, $455,785; reconditioning and improving buildings and docking facilities at the Boston Navy Yard, $75,000; improvements and alterations at Police Stations 3, 4, 6, and 8, $43,151; improvements to the T. J. Roberts playground, Hyde Park, $10,222.

Axis Seamen Break Brief Hunger Strike

Forty-three seamen comprising the crews of the two ships, one German and one Italian, which were seized in Boston Harbor yesterday and who went on a hunger strike in protest, voluntarily broke their fast at noon today after missing two meals.

The German and Italian crews, in the custody of immigration officials at East Boston after seizure of the ships by the U. S. Coast Guard Sunday, had refused to eat supper last night or breakfast this morning in an attempt to dramatize their objections to the Government's action.

When lunch-time came at 11 a. m. today, however, the German and Italian crews suddenly gave up their fast and partook of the regular lunch served at the East Boston Immigration Station, according to John F. Mulcahy, local director of immigration and naturalization.

Conferred With Consuls

In addition to the hunger strike, the seamen refused to go to bed last night.

After the German and Italian consuls conferred with the two ships' captains this morning, however, the seamen ended the strike.

The crews of the three Danish ships, totaling 30, were kept on board their ships last night but were expected to be transferred to the immigration station late this afternoon.

This would bring the total of foreign seamen held at the station to 73. The German ship, the Pauline Friederich, had a crew of 16 Germans and the Italian vessel, the Dino, had 27.

Awaiting Orders

Ordinary procedure for handling of similar cases by the Immigration Bureau was held up pending orders from Washington as to what disposition should be made with the 73 foreigners.

Officials said warrants of arrest, charging illegal residence in this country, had ben issued against the captains and crews of the ships and that they probably would be given individual hearings.

Meanwhile all were held at immigration detention quarters. Authorities explained that seamen are allowed to remain only 60 days in this country without obtaining extensions.

The drama-packed seizure of the German and Italian ships was witnessed by scores of persons who hurried to the docks as word spread that the crews were being taken from the vessels.

Officials of the Coast Guard in Boston did not allow Boston newspaper photographers aboard the seized ships until permission was granted from Washington late in the day.

Part of Federal Plan

The seizure of the Dino and the Friederich, together with the three Danish ships—the Rita Maersk, the Herta Maersk, and the tanker Emma Maersk—in Boston harbor was part of a nationwide step by the Government in ports throughout the United States in which 65 foreign "bottoms" were taken over by the Coast Guard.

Although Coast Guard officials refused all comment concerning possible sabotage aboard the boats, it was understood from reliable sources that no damage was found on the Danish ships, and only "a trace" of damage on the Italian boat. There was evidence of damage, however, aboard the German tanker.

The Friederich and the Dino are tied up on opposite sides of a pier at the Hodge Boiler Works in East Boston. The German vessel is a tanker and the Italian craft a freighter.

At the adjacent pier downstream lies the Danish tanker, the Emma Maersk. The other two Danish vessels are both tied up at Battery Wharf on Atlantic Avenue.

Civil custody was added to Coast Guard control of two of the vessels when United States Marshal J. Henry Goguen placed keepers on the Dino and the Rita Maersk after libels filed by the Asiatic Petroleum Company against the Dino and by the Grain Importers Company against the Dan. . ship.

Jutta Seized

PORTLAND, Maine, March 31 (AP)—The Danish freighter Jutta, one of 36 of her nationality taken over by the United States, has lain idle at this port since last April 12.

The trim little ship, commanded by Capt. Jens Peter Hansen, spent several months at anchor in the lower harbor, and later tied up at the Maine State Pier.

She was believed to have 16 men aboard in addition to the skipper.

The Jutta, out of Horsens, Denmark, for Saint John, N. B., in ballast, put into Portland shortly after the Nazis invaded Danmark to avoid what Captain Hansen later referred to as "certain capture" by the British.

M. I. T. Offers to Make Study Of Hub Airport's Future Needs

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has offered to conduct a thorough survey of the East Boston Airport with particular emphasis on future needs, Chandler Hovey, Chairman of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission, told the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today.

The Committee was conducting a public hearing on the Com- ssion's budget for 1941-42.

Mr. Hovey said Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of M. I. T., in a letter, declared the Institute would undertake the survey if the State provided $5,000 to meet expenses.

"A survey of this type would cost much more if a private corporation were to have it done," Mr. Hovey said. "But President Compton, although admitting that his Institute has many national defense projects, is willing to do this as evidence of Technology's willingness to co-operate with the State in developing the Boston Airport."

The $5,000 for expenses is contained in the Commission's budget. Mr. Hovey said the survey "will save the State hundreds of thousands of dollars by preventing waste and setting up a plan of development for the future."

At today's hearing a brief clash occurred between Mr. Hovey and Representative Walter R. Baylies (R) of Taunton, member of the Ways and Means Committee.

They were discussing the establishment of a proposed auxiliary airport at Bedford, and Mr. Baylies referred to the proposed alternate site at Norwood.

"I understand that the land will be given free there," he said.

Crocker Snow, State Director of Aeronoutics, broke in to say, "The owner will give the land as a gift to the State or municipality which will sponsor a Federal airport project."

Representative Baylies added, "There won't be a land scandal there."

"Are you intimating that there is a possible land scandal in connection with Bedford?" Mr. Hovey questioned sharply.

"Well, information has come to me which I am now checking," the Representative replied.

Representative Baylies earlier in the discussion brought out that the $10,000 proposed for purchase of the Bedford airport site would not cover the financial requirements of the project. The $10,000 appropriation, he revealed, was contemplated for a 250-acre site, but there are 500 acres available which many aeronautical experts believe should be taken. The land is assessed for $16,000. Furthermore, the State must expend $6,000 in addition for drainage and $14,000 for new roads in the vicinity.

Tobin Names Nichols

Henry Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was named by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today to represent the city on a three-man committee appointed to determine the amount the State should pay to take over the city owned East Boston Airport.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has already appointed Frederick Parker of Westfield to represent the State on the committee. The third member is to be named by the Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. The Governor mentioned in his inaugural address that the State should operate the airport in the face of the national defense emergency.

Under the terms of the present agreement, the State would take over the airport in 1948, but the State now seeks to obtain control immediately in order to develop the airport without delay. The city is said to have expended some $2,000,000 on the airport to date. Although the State would come into control under the guise of a defense emergency, ownership would remain with the State permanently.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Information Please" program on three major civic issues affecting Boston's South End, held under the auspices of the South End Joint Planning Committee. Thomas J. Turley, Chairman. John A. Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority. Frank H. Malley, Secretary of the City Planning Board, and Thomas E. McCormick will speak. At the South End House, 20 Union Park Street, Boston, at 8 p. m. The meeting is open to the public without charge.

Lecture on "Geology" by Mrs. Billings and Mr. Young of the staff of the New England Museum of Natural History. First of a series of staff lectures on "Interpreting the Outdoors." In the lecture room, New England Museum of Natural History, at 8 p. m.

Square dancing sponsored by the Boston Park Department, arranged at the request of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. At the Gymnasium, Roslindale, at 8 p. m. Tickets may be obtained free of charge by writing or telephoning the Recreation office, 440 Park Drive, Fens, Boston, Ken. 2710.

Tuesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, ninth lecture of a series by Margaret George entitled "Furniture: Especially Styles of the English Regency, American Empire and Victorian Periods," from 10 to 12 noon for home-makers, and from 7 to 8:30 p. m. for business persons. Gallery talk on "Water Colors and Pastels" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

Program of entertainment presented by 10 leading members of the cast of "Blossom Time," now playing at the Shubert Theater. The cast will wear the Franz Shubert period costumes worn in the play, At Jordan Marsh Company, fashion center, sixth floor, main store, at 12:30 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Leo Litwin, pianist, in Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 12.

Operas Over the Week End—New Play at Plymouth Tonight

'Tannhäuser,' 'Butterfly,' And the 'Twins' Presented

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Good low notes in a soprano voice, which are among the rarest sounds in music, marked the singing of Lotte Lehmann as Elisabeth in the Metropolitan Opera's rendition of "Tannhäuser" at the Metropolitan Theater on Friday evening. Low notes occur often enough for the soprano in opera; but the trouble is that they are often, except in passages of recitative, covered up by the orchestra. Necessarily wanting in power, they are submerged in the instrumental sonority. They are neutralized by strings, wind, percussion, or whatever happens to be active at the instant down in the pit. They have a barrier set between them and the listener out in the auditorium which they can neither surmount nor penetrate; and as for low soprano notes in a Wagnerian presentation, they seldom have a half decent chance of getting over, under, or through the wall confronting them, because of its uncommon massiveness.

Mme. Lehmann's low notes reached the house in the "Greeting" and in the "Prayer" of Elisabeth for the very sufficient reason that the wall was reduced to a mere screen, light and filmy, by the conductor's judicious handling of the accompaniment. Mme. Lehmann was the prime vocal star of the occasion anyway, and it was the discreet thing for Mr. Leinsdorf to let her voice, which happens to be something else than the shouting, orchestra-riding sort, be heard in its every degree of loudness and softness. Time was when nobody could keep the players subordinate to the singer in Wagnerian music; but reform, called for by decades of reviewers, seems to have come about in that regard, at least at the Metropolitan, and no doubt Mr. Leinsdorf has much to do with it. Noisy brass, and, worse still, tuneless drums are obviously "out." Violins, cellos and basses, the while, have succeeded in attaining volume without turgidity.

A tone, then, limpid in quality and balanced in force on the hither side of the footlights, encouraging a new type of song on the further side. Mme. Lehmann can, and does, meet the opportunity, while certain of her colleagues go on in the old way, beating their heads, if we may without dispraise of "tradition" say so, against the wall that no longer exists. Great in the former style is Emanuel List, a true successor in the line of stentorian basses of Gatti-Casazza days. Julius Huehn promises to come at the revised style with practice.

But enough on innovations of interpretation that are still in a state of testing, have not we in "Tannhäuser," notwithstanding the faded mysticism of its story and the super-romantic mood of its melody, a work that still represents the "music of the future?" Surely it has yet, though going nearly 100 years, to find its date. In Wagner, indeed, as librettist, we have a perennial spring poet; for is not April of mellow showers the classic month of Venus? Why will not the "Pilgrims' Chorus" wear out? How does that star keep shining for Wolfram?

Modern scenic direction brings the Weberian-mode Venusberg out from underground into the daylight and gives us a realistic instead of magic-fantastic duet between Venus and Tannhäuser, causing some puzzlement perhaps, to a contralto and a tenor of the old training, like Mme. Thorborg and Mr. Melchior, but producing a far more credible effect for an audience of these present forties.

'Tannhäuser'

Metropolitan Theater—The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Wagner's "Tannhäuser," evening of March 28. The cast:

Landgraf Hermann	Emanuel List
Tannhäuser	Lauritz Melchior
Wolfram	Julius Huehn
Walther	John Dudley
Biterolf	Mack Harrell
Heinrich	Emery Darcy
Reinmar	John Gurney
Elisabeth	Lotte Lehmann
Venus	Kerstin Thorborg
A Young Shepherd	Maxine Stellman

Incidental dance by Ruthanna Boris, Lillian Moore, Grant Mouradoff, Joseph Levinoff and Corps de Ballet.

Conductor: Eric Leinsdorf

Nathan Gottschalk

To give violin recital in Jordan Hall, Wednesday evening, April 9.

'Madam Butterfly'

A new Cio-Cio-San has now been added to Boston's gallery of operatic sopranos. This is Licia Albanese, who sang the role at Saturday afternoon's performance of "Madam Butterfly" at the Metropolitan Theater.

Mme. Albanese had been heard on the opening night as Susanna in "Figaro," and had disclosed a decided flair for comedy and for Mozartean song. On Saturday she revealed herself as equally adept in the very different exactions of Puccini. She displayed fetchingly the coyness and the charm of the heroine, thereby bringing into sharper relief her tragedy. She was in good voice, too, sustaining Puccini's long melodic line with apparent ease. Only in the upper register did her tone occasionally show an edge.

"Butterfly," of all operas perhaps, stands in need of such aid from its principal singer. It was written of, for, and you might almost think by her. Without a good Cio-Cio-San, you cannot have a "Butterfly." With a good Cio-Cio-San, you have a good "Butterfly," however the other parts be sung; that's the way the piece is written.

On Saturday afternoon, though, Mme. Albanese was well supported. Mr. Kullman, not a very imposing naval officer, sang well, and did what he could with the acting requirements of an ungrateful role. Mr. Brownlee was a manly consul, possessed of a good voice and an ability to convey his thoughts not only (one assumes) in his diplomatic office, but across the footlights of a theater. Miss Browning was a sympathetic Suzuki and the other roles were competently taken.

The orchestra, under the faithful direction of Mr. Panizza, delivered with due sonority and mellifluousness the orchestral commentary. The body of players appeared to be larger than on the opening night. Perhaps it was; perhaps the several levels of the pit had been more satisfactorily adjusted. At all events, the instrumental tone had more body and substance.

L. A. S.

'Madam Butterfly'

Metropolitan Theater — The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Puccini's "Madam Butterfly," afternoon of March 29. The cast:

Cio-Cio San	Licia Albanese
Suzuki	Lucielle Browning
Kate Pinkerton	Thelma Votipka
B. F. Pinkerton	Charles Kullman
U. S. Consul Sharpless	John Brownlee
Goro	Alessio De Paolis
Yamadori	George Cehanovsky
The Uncle-Priest	John Burney
The Imperial Commissary	Wilfred Engelman

Conductor: Ettore Panizza

The Operatic 'Twins'

That anyone should find in "Pagliacci" dramatic effect undivined by artists of its own day is surprising; but without doubt Helen Jepson, soprano, does it, by proof of her impersonation of Nedda in the Metropolitan's performance of the piece along with its stagemate, "Cavalleria," on Saturday night. "Pagliacci" has been so lucidly explained by writers as a play within a play, wherein pretended comic action transforms itself into real tragic action, that book-reading people, if not others, have understood pretty well the story.

But with Miss Jepson enacting the part of the heroine, the fable becomes clear to folks in the theater. Her study makes Nedda something like a dramatic personage rather than a masquerading figure giving a song exhibition. Shifts of costume and changes of makeup help the illusion, to be sure, and they show what good dressmaking and skillful application of paint and powder can do; just the same, it was the artist's brilliant acting that clinched the matter this time and that put vitality and verisimilitude into the portrayal. See Nedda come forward on the tent platform and look around the edge of its curtain for help, when she begins to suspect Canio means to lay violent hands upon her in sight of the village beholders. That was Miss Jepson, the actress, setting aside Miss Jepson, the vocalist, and dominating the moment.

Along with a soprano that revises "Pagliacci" appeared a tenor, Mr. Martinelli, that keeps it in the historic vein. Mr. Martinelli is said to have entertained an ambition, time gone, to fill the place which was left vacant by Caruso. As far as the role of Canio goes, he realizes that desire as near as may be, or need be. He reproduces Caruso's manful strength, vocally, and he adds individual touches histrionically. Nor does contradiction arise between him and his principal associate. His drawing of the clown's picture and Miss Jepson's drawing of Columbine's come through, indeed, as a pleasing blend of styles.

It would be interesting to figure out how many possible casts could be made from the Metropolitan roster of artists for "Cavalleria Rusticana," which opened proceedings. A quartet, with a second contralto, is called for; and doubtless almost any soprano, save a light-voiced one, any pair of contraltos, any tenor, and any baritone in the organization could combine and do a good job, as the five of Saturday's choice did. Excellent stage management was disclosed here, to be referred, by indication of the program book, to the long experience of Desire Defrère.

Who uses the word "verist" nowadays? Mascagni's work used to be classed as verist, whatever that meant. People liked it, though, by any name; and people still like it, "Intermezzo" and all. Mr. Papi, urging especial sonority from the strings, can fetch the same applause for the "Intermezzo" as ever.

W. P. T.

'Cavalleria,' 'Pagliacci'

Metropolitan Theater — The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," evening of March 29. The cast:

'Cavalleria Rusticana'

Santuzza	Stella Roman
Lola	Anna Kaskas
Turiddu	Frederick Jagel
Alfio	Leonard Warren
Lucia	Doris Doe

Conductor: Gennaro Papi

'Pagliacci'

Nedda	Helen Jepson
Canio	Giovanni Martinelli
Tonio	Francesco Valentino
Beppo	John Dudley
Silvio	George Cehanovsky

Conductor: Gennaro Papi

Shorts and Trailers

The cast of "World Premiere" now includes John Barrymore, Frances Farmer, Ricardo Cortez, Virginia Dale, Eugene Pallette, and Richard Denning. The film is a comedy based on the elaborate junkets conducted by film companies to launch certain productions.

* * *

Monogram Pictures will hold its convention at the Roosevelt Hotel, Hollywood, from April 4 to 6.

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As a follow-up to "I Wanted Wings," now at the Astor Theater, New York, Paramount plans production of "Amateur Admirals."

* * *

On completion of her role in M-G-M's "Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell plans to embark on a personal appearance tour of South America.

'Fiddler's House'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

How a veteran Irish fiddler, played by Augustin Duncan, breaks free of a confining domesticity and sets forth on the high road is the matter of "The Fiddler's House," by Padraic Colum, which was presented at the Cherry Lane Theater, Thursday evening. Notwithstanding that it was written by a distinguished figure in the Irish literary renaissance, this is an over-garrulous story, which spreads through three acts what might almost have been recounted in one.

Mr. Duncan is admirably patriarchal as the fiddler whose place is making music at fairs, not plodding behind a plow. But the account of his liberation is so attenuated that it leaves the spectator indifferent to the fiddler's problems.

The play is occasionally enriched by native humor but it cannot be rated with the important Irish works which have already been performed here. It is honestly written but not strongly imaginative. Gerald Buckley acts a practical farmer's son with a pleasant comic touch. Others in the cast are Judith McGee, John Ireland, Margaret McCarthy, and James Murray, all members of the Irish Repertory Theater of New York. They were directed by J. Augustus Keogh.

Benét for Screen

"A Certain Mr. Scratch," William Dieterle's first production for RKO-Radio, went into production recently with Mr. Dieterle in charge of both production and direction The film is based on Stephen Vincent Benét's story, "The Devil and Daniel Webster." In the cast are Thomas Mitchell, Walter Huston, James Craig, Jane Darwell, Simone Simon, Gene Lockhart, John Qualen, and Frank Conlan.

Nathan Gottschalk

Nathan Gottschalk, violinist, will give a recital in Jordan Hall on April 9, when the program will include works by Brahms, Mozart, Chausson, DeFalla, and Vieuxtemps. Leonid Hambro will be the accompanist.

Perelmans' Comedy Here For Tryout

Laura and S. J. Perelman's comedy, "The Night Before Christmas," is the opening for this evening at the Plymouth Theater. The cast includes Phyllis Brooks, Ruth Weston, Forrest Orr, George Matthews, Louis Sorin, John Ravold. Owen Martin, Harry Bratsburg, William David, St. Clair Bayfield, Herbert Nelson, George Petrie, Fred Finch, Donald McClelland, and Lew Eckles. The play has been staged by Romney Brent, and the setting has been provided by Boris Aronson. Courtney Burr is the producer. Curtain rises at 8:30.

* * *

The cast for the Theater Guild's "Hope for a Harvest" has been completed by the addition of John Morney to the list. Fredric March and Florence Eldridge have the leading roles, and among the players previously announced are Alan Reed, Edith King, Helen Carew, Judy Parrish, Doro Merande, Shelley Hull and Arthur Franz.

* * *

The New England Repertory Company's schedule for this week at the Playhouse, 36 Joy Street, is as follows: Thursday, "Our Town"; Friday, "Diff'rent"; Saturday, "The Man in Half Moon Street."

* * *

The Ford Hall Players will present "From the Drawn Sword," a new play by Barbara Corcoran, at the Peabody Playhouse on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evenings.

* * *

Clare Tree Major announces that under the name of National Classic Theater, she will send road troupes out next season to play Shakespearean and other classics for small cities and towns. The Walter Hampden versions of "Caponsacchi" and "Richelieu" are being considered as well as "Romeo and Juliet" and "Twelfth Night." Casting has begun but Mrs. Major says she intends canvassing the summer theaters for players.

* * *

"Old Acquaintance," which co-stars Jane Cowl and Peggy Wood, will move on April 8 from the Morosco to the Broadhurst Theater in New York to make room for "The Night Before Christmas," the new Laura and S. J. Perelman comedy.

Vandamm

Forrest Orr, Phyllis Brooks, George Matthews

In 'The Night Before Christmas' which comes to the Plymouth Theater tonight.

Miss Hellman on the Rhine

New York

Lillian Hellman has been using her pen to attack injustice ever since the day 10 years ago when she first typed "act one-scene one" on a piece of copy paper.

In "The Children's Hour" she attacked the power of rumor to wreck innocent lives. In "Days To Come" she cudgeled the wrongs growing out of industrial society, and in "The Little Foxes" she gave battle to greed and the lack of love in a family circle.

After three years of thought, travel, and work she is now aligned against Fascism. The play is "Watch on the Rhine," which Herman Shumlin brings to the Martin Beck Theater in New York, Tuesday night.

In 1937 when Spain was embroiled in its Civil War Miss Hellman visited that country to see at first hand what effect the struggle had on the participants. In Madrid she met the anti-Nazi Germans—the legendary underground workers, who from the days of 1933 have devoted their lives to combating the growth of Fascism in Europe. She met the men who crossed and recrossed the borders of Germany with false visas, the men who operated the portable radio stations within the borders of Germany telling the Germans things they could not read in the controlled press—what the world thought of their rulers.

Out of her admiration for such men comes Kurt Muller, a fighting German idealist. In "Watch on the Rhine" Muller, played by Paul Lukas, brings his three children and American-born wife to her home, a country residence 20 miles from Washington.

Muller sings a German World War marching song, then the paraphrase that his brigade sang in Spain. When he finishes he says, "We didn't win. It might have been a different world if we had. And that responsibility belongs to all of us." Miss Hellman on her return from Spain said, "If the Spanish people defeat the foreign invasion, the world war-makers will receive a setback that will encourage them to let democratic peoples alone." The play shows that her opinions have not changed.

It took years for world events and Miss Hellman's absorption in them to coagulate in her new play. But the writing took little time. She started on Aug. 15 and finished the final draft on Dec. 27.

"Watch on the Rhine" is her fifth play. "Dear Queen," which she wrote in collaboration with Louis Kronenberger, currently a member of the Drama Critics Circle, was repeatedly optioned, but never produced. Both "The Children's Hour" and "The Little Foxes," which had long runs, have been adapted by her for the screen. She possesses an unusual contract with Samuel Goldwyn which permits her to write two films a year of her own choosing. If she does not wish to carry out an assignment, the contract automatically is extended for an additional half year. In addition to her own plays, she has adapted "Dead End" and "Dark Angel" for Mr. Goldwyn.

News of the Screen

Julien Duvivier, the French director, will begin directing "Illusions" for Alexander Korda this week, according to the present schedule. Merle Oberon (Mrs Korda) will be starred. Miss Oberon will have four leading men The first to be chosen is Joseph Cotten, of the Mercury Theater, whose only film appearance to date was in the as yet unreleased "Citizen Kane." The original screen play of "Illusions" is a collaboration between M. Duvivier and L Bus-Fekete. It is said to employ a technique similar to that of "Un Carnet de Bal."

* * *

Robert Alton, well known as dance director of Broadway musical shows, has been engaged by Columbia to direct the dance sequences for Fred Astaire's new film, "He's My Uncle." Cole Porter has written the songs. The picture, which enters production shortly, has a story about draftees, employs a patriotic motif, and was written by Earl Baldwin.

* * *

Spencer Tracy plans a New York vacation after completing "Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." From New York, Mr. Tracy is expected to leave directly for Florida to begin work on "The Yearling." Technical workers have already started background preparations at Ocala, Fla.

* * *

Felix Bressart has signed a new contract with M-G-M. He is at present appearing with Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon in "Blossoms in the Dust." Previously, he has been in "Comrade X," "Escape," and "The Shop Around the Corner."

* * *

Shirley Temple will soon be at work with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland in "Babes on Broadway." This is to be Miss Temple's first picture since she retired briefly after leaving Twentieth Century-Fox. She is now under contract to M-G-M.

* * *

Sol Lesser announces that Reinhold Schunzel is to direct "Strange Victory," Martha Scott's next starring vehicle. The story is based on a novel by Rose Franken and William Brown Meloney. Production is due to start early in May.

* * *

James Rooseyelt's production, "Pot o' Gold," will have its world premiere in Mexico City on April 12 as part of the Mexican Government's forthcoming film festival.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, New Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition by Manley Butler. Through April 5.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Exhibition of camera studies by Egona. Through April 12.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Group exhibition of sculpture and painting. Through April 11.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings by Susumu Hirota and Aimee Lamb. Through April 18.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street Spring exhibition.

Holman Print Shop, Inc., 5a Park Street—Flower prints and State maps.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of public housing in the United States. Through April 20.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Animal drawing and sculpture by Elisabeth Anne Philbrick. Through April 5.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Exhibition of flower paintings by a group of artists. Through April 17.

Robert C. Vose, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Karl Zerbe. Through April 15.

Yamanaka & Co., 424 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Chinese portraits.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 3:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open week days, except Mondays, 9-5; Sunday 2-5. American Indian exhibit in Main Hall, animal, bird, insect exhibits, dolls. Astronomy Room.

Fogg Museum of Arts, Cambridge—Open except Sundays and holidays, to the public free through June 29, from 1-5 p. m. American water colors of the 19th and 20th centuries. Through April 1. Etruscan wall paintings from the fifth century tombs at Tarquinia (water colors and photographs by Prentice Duell). Through April 10.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 5; closed on Mondays. Portraits through 45 centuries (Special Exhibition Galleries.) Etchings by Rembrandt; prints by Lucas van Leyden and Durer; engravings after Bruegel; Hollar's London-Print Department, to April 6.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert— "Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth— "Night Before Christmas," by Laura and S. J. Perelman. Featuring Phyllis Brooks, Forrest Orr, Ruth Weston and George Mathews. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Opera

Metropolitan Theater— "Don Giovanni," by Mozart presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Conductor, Bruno Walter. 8.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Fire Over England," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 2, 5, 8:10. "Theodora Goes Wild," Irene Dunne. 3:20.

Fenway— "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris and Mildred Coles. 2:52, 5:47, 8:42.

Fine Arts— Harry Lauder in "Song of the Road." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "March of Time." 1:05, 3:05, 7:05, 9:05.

Keith Memorial— "Melody for Three," Fay Wray and Jean Hersholt. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin, Marjorie Rambeau, Gene Tierney and William Tracy. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05.

Kenmore— "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 3, 6:30, 9:50. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Majestic— Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinee 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Modern— "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda and Charles Coburn. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum— "The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 10:05 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Paramount— "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris and Mildred Coles. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO Boston— "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. Stage Show. 12:30, 3:20, 6:15, 9:05.

Scollay— "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda, and Charles Coburn. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater— Latest March of Time. "Australia at War." "Our Constitution." "Travel-Arizona." "Popular Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:50, 5:15, 8:45.

Telepix— "March of Time," "Western National Parks," "Elsa Maxwell," "Aquatic Sports," "Movie People," "Popular Science," cartoons and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux— "Vampire Bat," 10:52 a. m., 1:24, 3:56, 6:28, 9, "Devil Commands," 12:11, 2:45, 5:15, 7:47, 10:19.

Tremont— "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant and Jean Arthur. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 8:05. "Remember the Night," Barbara Stanwyck. 11 a. m., 3:35, 6:20, 10:15.

Uptown— "Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce, John Barrymore, John Howard and Charles Ruggles. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni, Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar and Virginia Field. 3, 6:30, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:15. Continuous 6-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Father's Son" 3 and 8.

Regent: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Give Us Wings," with the Dead End Kids. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. 1:50 and 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "A Night at Earl Carroll's," 1:50, 4:55, 8:02. "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 3:03, 6:09, 9:15.

Cleveland Circle: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan and Billie Burke. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Harvard: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Remedy for Riches." 3 and 7:45.

University: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "March of Time." 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Haunted Honeymoon." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Victory," Fredric March. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. Continuous show.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. 3:25, 9:25. "You're the One." 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. "I'm Still Alive." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. 3:15, 9:10. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 3:24, 8:19. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. 1:50, 6:45, 10:13.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Honeymoon for Three," 3:06, 7, 9:41. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," 1:50, 8:25.

Park: "Life With Henry," featuring the Aldrich Family. "Phantom Submarine."

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:53, 7:53.

Hyde Park: "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. "In Old Colorado," William Boyd. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Victory," Fredric March. "Life With Henry." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:10, 8:55. "March of Time." 2:35, 8:20.

MALDEN—Granada: "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 1:20, 4:50, 8:10. "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray. 2:25, 6:12, 9:32.

Mystic: "Six Lessons From Madame La Zonga," Lupe Velez. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:15, 8:15.

Maplewood: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 2:30, 8:50. "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 3:35, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Road Show," 1:45, 8. "Virginia," Fred MacMurray. 3:31, 9:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Father's Son," John Litel. 2 and 8.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Victory," Fredric March. "Father's Son" 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. Continuous from 6:30.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan and Billie Burke.

Strand: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Ride, Kelly, Ride."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "She Couldn't Say No." 2 and 6:15.

Davis Square: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Girl in the News." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "Little Bit of Heaven." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane and George Reeves. 2:09, 7:54. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 3:19, 9:04.

Princess: "Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable. 1:30, 7:39.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 7:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Kit Carson," "I Want a Divorce," Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Behind the News," L. Roland. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "She Couldn't Say No." 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:50, 8:10. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 2:10, 6:30, 10:05.

WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Shouts of Liberty Ring Out From U. S.-Italian Citizens

Faneuil Hall again resounded with shouts of liberty. Americans of Italian descent came to Boston's historic home of freedom last night to bear witness of their attachment to democracy, and their demonstration was so tremendous that New England's foremost patriots of Revolutionary War days would have been proud to be in their midst. The audience, almost completely of Italian origin, packed the auditorium to overflowing. The unanimity and warmth of their devotion made the occasion seem a rebirth of freedom.

The background of the meeting gave it a pronounced historical and international aspect. The recent Serbian uprising against Nazi tyranny was brought dramatically to the fore, in the person of the former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Carlo Sforza, who more than any other non-Yugoslav statesman has interpreted to the world the democratic spirit of Serb peasants.

On the platform, also, was the distinguished Italian scholar, Dr. Gaetano Salvemini, who from the moment Benito Mussolini imposed himself upon the Italian nation has not ceased to work heroically against Fascism. A third noted Italian guest was the journalist, Albert Tarchiani, who was editor of the Milano Corriere de la Seara, when Mussolini seized power, but immediately left his position and in an exceedingly perilous manner began to work against fascistic tyranny.

Mazzini Society

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Mazzini Society, so especial prominence was given to the work and teaching of the noble Italian, Guiseppe Mazzini, who spent his life in loneliness, privation and danger, that he might serve as a champion of freedom for all races and all classes of men. Mazzini seemed to unite in that Hall of Liberty all the lovers of liberty of every language, age and clime.

A large banner bearing the following words of his adorned the speaker's desk: "Love is the religion of mankind." In another place were the recent words of Mussolini: "We must accentuate cold, conscious, implacable hate, hate in every home!" The startling contrast of those words displayed more eloquently than speeches could the difference between Fascism and the ideals of democracy.

Count Sforza, in a brilliant address in the Italian language, which was continually interrupted with applause, described this glaring contrast.

Serbian Resistance

Moving forward relentlessly, he cut away, stroke by stroke, the false drapery that Fascism has thrown over Fascism and showed how in the fields of economics, social welfare, military prowess, national power Mussolini had brought the Italian people nothing but disaster. Instead of a new Roman Empire, Italy's old colonies are being swept away; instead of plenty, actual starvation; instead of pride, abject humiliation; instead of domination in the Mediterranean, loss of Italy's fleet; instead of more liberty, enslavement by German soldiers and police.

Count Sforza gave a vigorous description of how the common Serbian people had resisted tyranny and expressed the hope that the nation of Garibaldi would also find a way to assert itself. He made a warm appeal to Americans of Italian descent, assuring them that they had the greatest oportunity and the greatest responsibility.

The people of Italy, he pointed out, are under the double yoke of Fascist terror and the Nazi Gestapo. So action there is difficult and dangerous. The real spirit of Italy is as the spirit of democratic America, Count Sforza declared, and urged the Americans of Italian descent to accept the role which events have prepared for them and become the banner bearers of a liberated and restored Italy.

But the ardor of the audience had not yet reached its climax. That came when Professor Salvemini answered a question, given by a member of the audience, as to why Americans often show prejudice toward Italians.

In burning sentences, almost every one of which was interrupted by applause, the professor declared that the Italians were distrusted in every country of the world because of Fascism. Mussolini, he said, had made them despised by all liberty-loving men upon the earth. Then, with vehement eloquence, Professor Salvemini passed from country to country, showing how the name of Italians had been dishonored—worst of all in Italy itself. There have been times, he dramatically asserted, when Italian leaders were loved by all the world, when they marched at the head of all forward moving men, and when every democratic people was proud to be associated with Italian champions of liberty.

Destroyed All This

But Mussolini, he averred, has destroyed all this. The Nazi Gestapo dominates Milano, the very cradle of Italian liberation, they command Sicily made famous by Garibaldi, and Fascist students in Rome carry Nazi officers on their shoulders, thus putting a yoke on their own necks. When Fascists have so degraded themselves in their own land and in the eyes of their own people, how could they but make the word Fascist despised among other nations! He urged Italians in America to show that Fascist and Italian are not synonymous.

One of the most effective and appreciated of the speakers was Dr. William Y. Elliott of Harvard. In a convincing manner he answered many questions from the audience, and repeatedly asserted that while rival imperialisms, search for markets, and colonial ambitions are all involved in this struggle, the one supreme issue was: Shall the world be slave or free. He quoted The Christian Science Monitor as showing the deplorable situation in Italy.

The meeting itself was a demonstration of democratic procedure. A number of fanatical Fascist hecklers were present and they endeavored to create a disturbance. They were allowed to ask their questions in an orderly way, discipline was maintained, and the audience used these interruptions as occasions to show their democratic sentiments in a still more overwhelming manner. **R. H. M.**

Essay Prize Winner Tells How

By a Staff Photographer

Incident in Bacon Contest

Dr. Henry Steele Commager of Columbia University as he was greeted (left to right) at Boston University this morning by H. Selwyn Torff, of Springfield, Mass., a junior, and winner of the Bacon Prize Essay contest, and Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President.

Defense Plants Stress Safety For Workers

Continued from Page 1

knowledge springing from years of intensive peacetime research.

Mr. Collins pointed out that Fore River was typical of shipbuilding yards all over the country having to obtain labor quickly. To do this the plants have utilized the services of the unskilled already under contract within the yards. Apart from the rapid training in workmanship, the plant, he said, has undertaken the gigantic task of educating these workers in safety in order to keep as many on the job as possible.

What this involved in Yankee ingenuity, only a plant official like Mr. Collins will ever know. But the result, Mr. Collins declared, will set up new levels of efficiency—bordering upon "the remarkable."

"We are facing the tasks of the present and future with serene confidence," said Mr. Collins. "We have doubled our apprentice course attendants in the last year through which we expect to build up the necessary backlog of workers upon which the Nation can depend in the future."

The conference was divided into four outstanding panel sessions this morning, industrial, motor vehicle inspection, and traffic engineering. A national defense luncheon this noon gave John W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, a chance to outline some of the plans and organization for civilian defense in the Boston area.

Mr. Farley pointed out that these plans were still in a premature stage, that his committee was busy mapping industrial centers and the spots where civilians in these districts might find adequate protection from air raids.

Defense in National Policies

Modern warfare, according to Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, has put the "industrial worker in the front lines" and virtually made economic stability more important than military prowess. With most of the fighting done in airplanes behind the army, he said, the production of skilled workers has become even more vital than the training of great armies.

It was Mr. Taylor's prediction that as long as Adolf Hitler or his system remained active in the world today, national defense would be as much a part of the national economy as taxes for highway construction. "We must accept that idea as part of our national policy for the next generation," he added.

The conference continues this afternoon with a discussion of civilian defense headed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and W. J. Scott, Fire Marshal of Toronto. Seven panel discussions, highlighted by a Governor's luncheon to Leverett Saltonstall, will conclude the two-day sessions tomorrow.

Springfield Man First at B. U.; Dorchesterite 2nd for Essays

H. Selwyn Torff, a junior at Boston University, is this year's winner of the Bacon Prize Essay contest on the American Constitution for which the University holds competitions annually, it was announced today.

Mr. Torff receives a check for $50 for his prize essay. John A. Foley, Jr., of Dorchester, Mass., a sophomore, was awarded second honors and receives a prize of $25.

The announcements were made at Jacob Sleeper Hall on Boylston Street just before Dr. Henry Steele Commager of Columbia University delivered the first of a series of lectures on Joseph Story, the Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and his contribution to America.

Boston University students will participate in more than 40 events during their annual two-week period of Religious Emphasis which began today and continues through April 10. Emphasizing the place of religion in college life, the traditional pre-Easter observance has been planned and arranged by students with the advice of Stanley H. Martin of the University's Department of Student Counseling.

An all-University Convocation on Wednesday, April 9, in the New Old South Church at 12:15 o'clock will climax the program which has as its theme: "Religion, the High Way of Life." Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, will use the theme as the subject of his address during the convocation. Prof. James R. Houghton, professor of church music, will direct the University Chorus. Dean Earl B. Marlatt of the School of Theology will read the Scripture and the Rev. R. H. Stafford will deliver the invocation.

Tonight a dinner will be sponsored for officers of the different religious groups at the University at 6 o'clock in the student headquarters of the Y. W. C. A., 410 Stuart Street. Speakers will be Prof. Leo Drew O'Neil, director of the Evening College of Commerce; Jerome T. Judge, Roxbury, representing the evening college Catholic (Roman) Club; Herbert Satter, Mattapan, of the Jewish Council, and Raymond T. Mattheson, Lawrence, of the Student Christian Movement.

Did U. S. 'Junior Fifth Column' Show Its Colors at Harvard?

Under the imposing title "Democracy in Education," a series of speakers at Harvard Yard over the week end told 400 American college students to abandon religion, fight American defense efforts, demand freedom for subversive activity, and preach the Communist Party line.

Challenged by F. Stephen McArthur, Jr., of the National Foundation of American Youth, to renounce Communism and affirm their belief in the American way of life, the audience of students booed, hissed, and shouted down the speaker.

Twice they refused to accept the proposed resolution—once on a point of order, a second time on grounds of irrelevancy.

Youth Congress Background

The meeting was sponsored by the American Youth Congress, although a "New England Sponsoring Committee" was ostensibly the group in charge. These leaders were termed by Mr. McArthur America's "Junior Fifth Column."

Saturday morning the 400 delegates listened to Jack McMichael, Chairman of the A. Y. C., decry American defense efforts in the schools.

Saturday evening they cheered Dr. Anton J. Carlson, professor emeritus of the University of Chicago and Dr. Doxey Wilkerson of Howard University, who ridiculed the British motives in fighting naziism—picturing the war as one of "bankers, munition makers, and imperialist interests."

They heard Dr. F. O. Matthiessen of Harvard tell how to promote the radical movement in their communities, and they laughed at his off-color stories.

Sunday morning they clapped Dr. Harry F. Ward of the Union Theological Seminary who—speaking on "Religion and the Search For Truth"—equated "truth" with marxist doctrine and preached the destruction of all religion which "obstructs the search for truth."

A Radical Program

The 400 delegates from 63 colleges in 15 States had their chance to speak Saturday afternoon when the conference divided into four panels.

In these panels, the subjects most often mentioned were these:

1. Negro discrimination. At every opportunity, white boys and girls denounced the "persecution" and "vilification" of Negroes. A picture of black draftees collecting garbage and doing other repulsive tasks in America's military training camps was drawn. A large number of Negroes were in the audience.
2. Peace at any price for America.
3. Freedom of speech—for radical teachers in the schools.
4. Freedom of the college press from financial or editorial control by school authorities.
5. More money for education. The speakers professed to be deeply concerned by school budget cuts in New York State and elsewhere.
6. Exemption of students from the draft.

Mrs. Bayard Thayer

Mrs. Ruth Simpkins Thayer, widow of Bayard Thayer, of Boston and Lancaster, Mass., who passed on early today, was long prominent in Massachusetts social circles. Mrs. Thayer participated in various philanthropic activities. Among these were Mrs. Thayer's presentation of a Memorial Library for Children to the Town of Lancaster in 1929. Mrs. Thayer was active in Boston musical circles. She was a regular supporter of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for many years and also the opera. For a period Mrs. Thayer was on the Board of Trustees of Horticultural Hall.

Mrs. Thayer was a trustee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for many years. She was an active supporter of the Boston Opera Association, Boston Symphony Orchestra and many other cultural and educational activities. She was geenrous in her support in a large number of important and worthy causes.

Mrs. Thayer was assistant of the ate Represenattive John Simkins of the 15th Massachusetts District. Her husband, the late Bayard Thayer, was one of Boston's and the Nation's outstanding financiers and philanthropists.

Higher Base Foreseen In Age Pensions

Up and Down Beacon Hill

While public hearings have not yet been completed on countless proposals to liberalize old age assistance benefits, many legislative observers are convinced that the Legislative Committee on Pensions will report favorably a measure increasing the minimum monthly benefit from $30 to $40.

Two other major liberalization issues are before the Committee. One calls for reduction of the eligibility age from 65 to 60 years. The other seeks elimination of the so-called support-of-parents clause in the law which forces children of needy parents to contribute, according to their financial ability, to their support. But the increased monthly benefit measure is considered the most likely to receive an approving nod from the committee.

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations has estimated that $10,200,000 would be added to the annual $29,000,000 total cost of old-age assistance by the latter bill.

Therefore, if the $40 minimum benefit measure emerges with Pensions Committee approval but minus any financial provision, it is almost certain that Ways and Means Committee members will attempt to attach some revenue-producing measure, perhaps the 3 per cent "luxury" sales tax being pushed by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. Such an amendment might definitely kill the liberalization bill.

If no new revenue were provided, real estate would be forced to bear an increase of 60 to 70 cents in the average local tax rate, inasmuch as at least half of the $10,200,000 increase would fall upon the shoulders of the State and the municipalities, the other half being paid by the Federal Government.

Taxpayers' Day

Organized taxpayers shortly will have their day before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means to propose possible economies in Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $184,000,000 biennial budget.

The Ways and Means Committee is expected to complete its hearings on departmental budget items within two weeks. Shortly thereafter, the Committee will schedule a separate hearing for the Federation and other economy-driving organizations.

It is expected that the Federation will propose economies totaling at least $1,000,000 as the result of its exhaustive survey of the budget since its submission. Furthermore, the organization is expected to renew its opposition to the $1,800,000 bond issue proposed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to help match available Federal highway funds during 1942.

Fiscal Year Shift

Closely related to the entire budget problem is the Governor's inaugural proposal that the fiscal year be opened annually on July 1 instead of Dec. 1, with the shift to be effective July 1, 1943.

Working on the financial problems involved in the fiscal year change proposal are the State Commission on Administration and Finance, headed by Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman, representatives of the Ways and Means Committee, and budgetary experts from civic organizations.

The experts are to report to Governor Saltonstall and the Ways and Means Committee their findings on whether methods may be devised to finance the additional seven-month period between Dec. 1, 1942, and July 1, 1943, so that a State budget deficit for the period may be avoided or kept to a workable minimum.

Those interested in State finance are eagerly awaiting the report of the experts. **Edgar M. Mills**

Chief Bay State Hearings Tomorrow

Tomorrow's more important legislative committee hearings on Beacon Hill include:

Highways and Motor Vehicles (Room 427, 10:30 a. m.): Proposed establishment of a county system of automobile registration plates.

Judiciary (Room 222, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to set up a labor court and a State Bar of Massachusetts.

Labor and Industries (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to increase workmen's compensation benefits.

Legal Affairs (Room 249, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to reduce the number of licenses for retail sale of alcoholic beverages outside of Boston and to limit advertisements tending to increase liquor consumption.

Public Health (Room 450, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals to regulate cleaning and preparation of poultry and other articles of meat.

Maine in Great Crescendo Of Activities for Defense

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 31—Maine, perhaps because of its miles of sea coast and position in the north eastern corner of the Nation, is keenly alive to problems of defense. Already a "home guard" has been organized and finances set aside for it. The law enforcing agencies of the State have mapped out plans for closer co-ordination of their efforts and the Legislature, through various bills having to do with home defense and aviation, has shown a keen interest in the matter. Governor Sewall, whose plans for all-out defense include the utilities in some way or another of virtually all persons, has been extremely active.

Aware that defense is foremost in the minds of many persons these days, other agencies also have turned their efforts toward it. The Work Projects Administration, for instance, has been largely responsible for the development of airports in a great network which will cover the State. Work has been completed on some of them and is now in progress at others. As a matter of fact, more than half the State's WPA quota now is engaged upon defense projects.

Relief Enters Defense

Figures as of last week show that a total of 8,092 persons on relief rolls, 4,058 of them are working on defense projects, on one of the 10 airports now under construction and nearing completion, upon one of the road projects already underway or upon the Portland Harbor defense program.

The defense program received its greatest impetus, Saturday, so far as WPA is concerned when State Administrator Fitzgerald, now in Washington, was able to announce final approval of eight units of the Maine military road project, long discussed as vital to the State's defense needs. The eight units approved by WPA and by the State Highway Commission and Bureau of Public Roads entail an expenditure of $695,530 in Federal and State funds. The project, by far the largest single defense project of the WPA, will necessitate the shifting of about 755 more men from City-sponsored civil WPA projects to the military road program. Work will begin as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, it is reported the State's WPA quota will drop in April to approximately 7,000 men. This is a usual seasonal drop in WPA rolls and probably will be felt less this year than previously because of improved employment conditions.

New-Tax Opposition

At Augusta, Legislators, striving to finish their regular session at least by mid-April appeared to have struck a stumbling block in the form of providing new revenue for budgeted expenses for expansion of various State activities Every tax measure thus far heard in committee has been opposed strenuously.

A propjosed cigarette tax even brought opposition in the form of a letter from North Carolina in which Maine was informed that the State would consider a tobacco tax an inter-State trade barrier. North Carolina, incidentally, is a good purchaser of Maine potatoes.

The Maine Municipal Association sponsored opposition to a proposed increase in the State tax rate, and spurred local officials to oppose it at the hearing. So it went, with a possibility that Maine yet may be forced to turn to budget cutting, and old-age assistance may have to forego expansion.

High Court Sustains N. H. Law; Jehovah's Witnesses Lose Suit

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Supreme Court held constitutional today a New Hampshire law requiring a license from a municipality before a parade can be held.

Chief Justice Hughes delivered the decision, involving an attack on the legislation by a group of "Jehovah's Witnesses" convicted at Manchester. No dissent was announced.

"If a municipality has authority," the Chief Justice said, "to control the use of its public streets for parades or processions, as it undoubtedly has, it cannot be denied authority to give consideration, without unfair discrimination, to time, place and manner in relation to the other proper uses of the streets.

"We find it impossible to say that the limited authority conferred by the licensing provision of the statute in question, as thus construed by the State court, contravened any constitutional right."

Chief Justice Hughes added that "no interference with religious worship or the practice of religion in any proper sense is shown, but only the exercise of local control over the use of streets for parades and processions."

Those convicted in the Manchester Municipal Court of violating the statute on July 8, 1939, contended it deprived them of freedom of speech, press and assembly and of the right "to worship almighty God."

State officials replied that "reasonable regulation of the sidewalks and highways" is essential.

The defendants said they were arrested while marching single-file along the streets, each carrying a sign proclaiming on one side that "Religion is a snare and a racket" and urging on the other side to "Serve God and Christ the King."

Sixty-eight members of the organization were convicted. Willis Cox and four others appealed to the Supreme Court. The others agreed to abide by the decision.

Safety Conference 'Keynoters'

By a Staff Photographer

State Traffic Engineers in Session at Hotel Statler

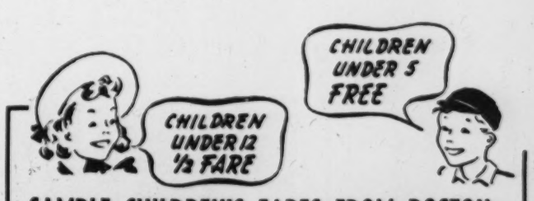
Left to right: Timothy F. Creedon, Director, Community Traffic Safety Division of Massachusetts Safety Council; Stephen E. Butterfield, Connecticut; William H. Leeman, Rhode Island; Edgar F. Copell, Massachusetts, chairman of Traffic Engineering Session; A. W. Colman, Vermont; Fred Gardner, New Hampshire; Ralph H. Sawyer, Maine. The conferees are intent on their work.

THE AMAZING EXPERIENCE of AUNT MATILDA and the "KIDNAPPED CHILDREN"

"Come, come," said Aunt Matilda, who knew more about child psychology than all the parents and doctors combined, "nobody's around, so let's go off for the day on the Iron Horse, sometimes called the Boston and Maine Railroad."

So Aunt Matilda and her nephew and her niece took a trip to a "distant city" (not really very far away) by train, and believe us, the children had the time of their young lives.

Just ask the youngsters in *your* family right now if they'd like to go somewhere by train. You'll find Aunt Matilda knows her children and what is really fun for them.



SAMPLE CHILDREN'S FARES FROM BOSTON

TO CONCORD N. H. 75c
TO KEENE, N. H. 95c
TO AYER (Fort Devens) 40c
TO PORTLAND, ME. $1.10
TO NO. CONWAY, N. H. $1.40
TO NO. ADAMS, MASS. $1.45

LOW FARES FROM SUBURBAN POINTS TO BOSTON
Ask your ticket agent

ONE-HALF THE ADULT FARE

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There is no SUBSTITUTE for QUALITY
PLAIN GARMENTS SUPER CLEANED 75c UP
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West Newton, Mass.

Rossmen Must Win in Toronto Tomorrow or Fade Out of Stanley Cup Picture

Victory of Hershey Bears Ends Hopes of Replacements

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 31—Admittedly the best team in the National Hockey League over the regular season of 48 games, the Boston Bruins are finding it difficult to prove in the Stanley Cup play-offs. In five post-season games with Toronto Maple Leafs, the Bruins are behind two games to three.

There is still a chance for the B's, who lost to the Leafs 2-1 in overtime Saturday night in Boston, to pull themselves out by their skate lacings, but that chance is viewed as slim. To do so they must take two games in a row with the first coming here at Maple Leaf Gardens tomorrow night and the second, if necessary, back in Boston, Thursday.

At first it seems surprising that the Bruins are having so much trouble with the Leafs, for during the regular season the Bruins only lost two of eight games to their rivals. They dropped the first two, and then proceeded to win four and tie two.

Old Story

A glance below the surface, however, in a way tells the story. It is an old tale that the Bruins have always had trouble with Toronto in play-offs, having won only one out of five with the Smythemen, but that can be laid to the fortunes of hockey. This spring the answer seems to lie in the fact that injuries incurred by the Leafs in the regular season served to make them stronger for the play-offs, while those received by the Bruins did not come until the play-offs and made them decidedly weaker.

At one time or another this winter Toronto was without the services of Syl Apps, Bingo Kampman, Lex Chisholm, Hank Goldup, and Jack Church. While they were out their replacements such as Red Heron, Don Metz, and Bucko McDonald found their way in major league company and when the Stanley Cup play-downs came around they were ready. The Leafs had their replacements on hand all winter for they did not have a working agreement with Buffalo this year. If they had, they might have found themselves in the position of the Bruins, who called up young Pat McReavy and found that it took nearly three games for the Hershey wing to acclimate himself.

Two Vital Cogs

The Bruins, in contrast to the Leafs, went through the season with their personnel practically intact. Came the play-offs and out went Cowley and Bauer, two vital cogs in the machine. Cowley is through for the year, Bauer is playing but is hardly himself, two lines as a result are disrupted and the third impaired. It is small wonder, then, that the Bruins are finding the sledding hard.

There will be no change in the Bruins' roster for tomorrow night. When Hershey made the final round of the American League play-offs Saturday night, the Bruins lost their chance to call up replacements—Gordon Bruce, Red Hamill, Jack Shewchuk, and Nick Damore—for it would not be right to deprive the Bears of those key men. Yet Hamill could have filled in nicely for Roy Conacher, who seems lost without Cowley, and Shewchuk could have gone in at defense to take the place of the injured Des Smith.

Even Game

As the Bruins rode up on the train to Toronto last night, they were still mulling over last Saturday's game, still wondering how they lost. It was a game that could have gone either way, particularly after the score was tied in the first period. Pat McReavy had evened the score by batting in Dit Clapper's rebound, with Herb Cain getting an assist, after the Leafs had gone out in front on Lex Chisholm's goal from Billy Taylor and Sweeney Schiner.

The teams had battled through the second and third periods and through 18 minutes and 41 seconds of overtime before Pete Langelle got the winning tally with the help of Reg Hamilton and Red Heron. Both of the Toronto goals resulted from the Bruins' failure to cover in front of Frank Brimsek, a failure that almost cost the B's several more goals.

Hard Game

The game was a hard one, with the local skaters throwing solid checks at every Leaf they could find. The Torontos, with Bucko McDonald reveling in the heavy going, retaliated to a degree, but seemed to pay more attention to the business of getting goals than did the Bruins. In the matter of missed chances, the Leafs were up on the B's.

Tomorrow night's game will be the final of the series if the Toronto six has its way. From past experience, however, it would be well not to count the Bruins out, for when the battle seems toughest, their courage often carries them through.

Over the Blue Lines

Leafs left Boston immediately after the game . . . The 11:15 p. m. train was held at South Station for them . . . "I like you sports writers," Conn Smythe said after the game, "but I would just as soon not see you again this spring in Boston" . . . Bruins were dejected in their dressing room . . . Art Ross, himself not too cheerful, tried to pep them up a little before they left for home.

* * *

Coach Happy Day dressed Lex Chisholm for the first time this series . . . Don Metz sat out . . . So did Mel Hill for Boston after one trick on the ice in the first period . . . Originally Smythe planned to dress Kampman for tomorrow night . . . After Saturday, however, he was impressed with Jack Church and may use him again . . . The Leafs kept throwing in their spare man all night, so they were one man up on the Bruins . . . The Bruins did not exhibit their regular passing game . . . Their attack was more of a scramble . . . Cowley's value and loss are felt more with every game.

Miss Whittemore Of Boston Wins In Three Events

ROCHESTER, N. Y. March 31 (AP)—Mary E. Whittemore of Boston, former national champion, won or shared in three titles in the Genesee Valley Club invitation badminton tournament here yesterday. Miss Whittemore defeated Patsy Donovan of Buffalo, ranked third nationally, in the women's singles final, 7—11, 12—10, 11—8; paired with Miss Donovan in the women's doubles to defeat Dorothy Ralph and Alice Brown of Buffalo, 15—1, 15—6, and teamed with Bob Wright of Boston to win the mixed doubles over Miss Brown and Bill Schreiber of Buffalo, 15—11, 15—5.

Glen Thomson of Toronto defeated Wright for the men's singles diadem in the closest match of the day, 15—10, 11—15, 18—15, and Cliff Schmidt of Rochester and Dave Robertson of Toronto won the men's doubles championship, turning back Wright and Schreiber, 15—10, 8—15, 15—11, in the other tourney events.

Two-Year Monopoly

Selection of Don Sayle as Syracuse's 1941-42 basketball captain was proof of his value and leadership, despite the fact that injuries kept him out of all but five games this past season. Incidentally, Sayle's election gives White Plains, N. Y., a two-year monopoly on Orange court captains for he succeeds lanky Paul Kartluke, another White Plains resident.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, April 1
12:45 WMEX 1510kc.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Opera Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Budapest—7:20 p. m.—Serenade; News in English: Classical Music; Hungarian Song. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49 m.

Tokyo—8:25 p. m.—Japanese History Series. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," Leslie Howard. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49 m.

London—10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.61 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Lima, Peru—10:30 p. m.—Peruvian Women and Pan Americanism; Sight-seeing in Lima; Archaeological Chat. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.6 m

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert with the Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," Leslie Howard. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Bees' Best Manuel —By Pap'

SALVO
-STACKS UP AS THE STAR OF THE BOSTON BEES' HURLING STAFF !!
BE NATURAL !!
HIS CONFIDENCE RETURNED WHEN CASEY STENGEL ORDERED HIM TO RETURN TO HIS OVERHAND STYLE OF PITCHING
HE SAT ON THE GIANTS' BENCH ALL THROUGH THE 1939 SEASON
MISER
THE BEES PICKED HIM UP FROM JERSEY CITY LAST JUNE ... HE WON TEN GAMES FOR BOSTON, FIVE OF THEM SHUTOUTS
PAP'

AP Features

Preibisch Is Going Well With the Bees in Outfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 31—The trips which the Bees made to College Station and Austin last week afforded Melvin Preibisch an opportunity to take his rightful place in the baseball sun. Overshadowed most of the spring season by such lustrous performers as Eddie Miller, Babe Dahlgren and Earl Averill, Mel broke into the calcium's glare in the tilts played in these two places.

The native Texan dominated those engagements like a Colossus. They naturally meant more to Mel because of his background than to any of the other members of the club and he was keyed to concert pitch. Ignoring the "boohs" which greeted his appearance against his old foes, the Aggies, Preibisch produced clean singles his only two times up at College Station, and achieved even greater distinction the following afternoon in Austin.

Back in Running

It was Mel who put the Bees back into the running at a time when they were apparently routed and revived the interest of the fans who were all set to leave the park. Reaching first on Johnny Berardino's error in the eighth, he scored the fifth Boston run, and in the ninth with two out whacked his memorable homer which produced three more markers for the Swarm. Had it not been for Mel the Browns would have won an easy victory. With him in the lineup, they were fortunate to win at all.

Preibisch played three years of baseball and one of football at the University of Texas. He was the Longhorns' regular fullback in 1933, the last year they tied the Aggies. In a game against the University of Nebraska that fall, Mel was accidentally kicked in the head by George Sauer, present coach at the University of New Hampshire, and was sidelined for about three weeks. This injury resulted in his decision to abandon football his last two years at college since he didn't wish to jeopardize a promising baseball future by more mishaps.

Signed by Pirates

Preibisch's slugging and fly chasing in college diamond frays attracted the attention of big league scouts and he was signed by the Pirates' organization in the spring of 1936. He later returned to the University of Texas to secure his degree. Mel played three full seasons in the Eastern League before joining the Boston club last September.

The rugged 190-pound product of the Lone Star State was with Albany throughout 1938 and 1939, but was sent to Hartford during the middle of last summer in exchange for the speedy but erratic Bob Loane, who was with the Bees at Bradenton last spring. Loane has undeniable baseball ability but is not amenable to discipline so Hartford got all the better of the bargain.

Amazing Improvement

Preibisch showed amazing improvement with the stick after joining Jack Onslow's forces. Whereas he batted only a little more than .200 during the first half of the season, Mel hit for over .300 at Hartford and was the club's premier outer gardener.

The Texan was the star of the first Governor's Cup game between Hartford and Binghamton last fall, being primarily responsible for the Insurance City team's 6-to-2 triumph. He propelled a homer with one on and also hit a double and a single. Preibisch played reasonably good ball for the Bees during the final two weeks in September, taking over Johnny Cooney's portfolio in center field.

While an undergraduate at the University of Texas, Melvin played independent ball during the summer months and made several barnstorming expeditions into Mexico. He performed in Monterrey in those days but did not accompany the Bees there this March. Mexican fans nicknamed him "Primo."

Preibisch's home is in Sealy, which is not far from Houston. He is in partnership there with Ernie Koy, Cardinals' outfielder who is also a graduate of the University of Texas. Mel's avocation is collecting Indian relics.

Preibisch is an earnest and intelligent young man. Just how far he will go in baseball is still a matter of conjecture, but those who know him personally are rooting for him royally.

Joseph Rucildo and George Metkovich were sent to St. Louis this morning. Knee injuries will be treated there and both will then go to Evansville.

Illinois Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — Eight matches with Big Ten rivals appear on the University of Illinois tennis schedule which lists a total of 12. The schedule is as follows:

April 7—Elmhurst College at Illinois; 10—DePauw at Illinois; 19—Illinois State Normal at Illinois; 26—Purdue at Lafayette; 28—Indiana at Illinois.

May 2—Michigan State at East Lansing; 3—Michigan at Ann Arbor; 5—Ohio State at Columbus; 9—Iowa at Illinois; 12—Chicago at Illinois; 17—Wisconsin at Illinois; 21—Northwestern at Evanston.

Rockhurst Coach

KANSAS CITY (AP)—John W. "Jack" Hayes, 1940 Notre Dame quarterback, has been named head football and basketball coach at Rockhurst College. He replaces Frank Hood, former Iowa State athlete, who resigned.

High Scorer Low

By a Staff Photographer

Roy Conacher, Bruin Left Winger

Although Conacher was high goal scorer of the Bruins during the regular schedule and among the leaders in the National Hockey League for the season, he has not tallied once in the present play-offs. The brilliant winger is lost without Bill Cowley, center and playmaker, who was injured in the opening game of the series.

Boston 'Pics Close Season With Victory

With the exception of two exhibition games this week end, the Boston Olympics yesterday came to the end of the road for this season, a road that stretched backwards over 70 games within the space of four months and one half.

The Olympics' season since they started with a lop-sided defeat at the hands of the Bruins called for them to play one game every two days, a schedule that has left them worn, tired, and ready for a summer's vacation from hockey.

Guibord Out Front

Of course, the fact that the Olympics were making their first appearance in the Eastern Amateur League, a fast organization of Canadian hockey players, definitely had something to do with their showing. Out of the 65 regular-season games, the 'Pics won 24, tied six, and lost 35. At home they broke about even, winning 15, losing 14, and tying two. On the road, where they often had to play without a full team, was where they fell down, winning only nine, losing 21, and tying five.

Although scoring figures have not yet been computed, there is no doubt that Paul Guibord of Reading led the point-getters with a total far exceeding that of any player in the history of the club. This makes the third year in a row that the former Dartmouth leader has showed the way.

When next season rolls around, it is expected that a lot of new faces will be seen on the 'Pics, for the draft is scheduled to make a huge inroad into the roster list. Among those who probably will be missing are Cliff Thompson, who received a temporary deferment, the Boston College boys—Ray Chaisson, Bob Mee, and Al Dumond—and Danny Sullivan. In addition Frankie Spain, who secured a job up in Chester and found it too hard to commute to Boston for games, has put away his skates for good, and large Junie Stubbs says he will do likewise.

Part of Play-offs

The Olympics wound up their competition with Eastern League clubs yesterday when they went through more than 76 minutes of hockey to pin a 3-2 defeat on the Washington Eagles, winners of the league championship. Yesterday's game was part of the play-offs for the championship of the United States Amateur Hockey Association.

The win was extremely gratifying for the local skaters, for all season long they have been forced to bow before the Eagles. In addition the Olympics were without their star defenseman, Ty Andersen, who was ill, and that they could win without him was most pleasing. Vic Polich turned in an excellent game in goal.

Two exhibition games are to be played next week end, with St. Jerome's, an intermediate team which has raised havoc in the ranks of the seniors in past Allan Cup competitions, as the opposition.

If the Bruins are beaten by Toronto, the Olympics will play Saturday and Sunday. If the Bruins stay in the Stanley Cup competition, the Olympics will play Friday and Saturday.

Dobson's New Glove Starts Possible Move by Pitchers

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

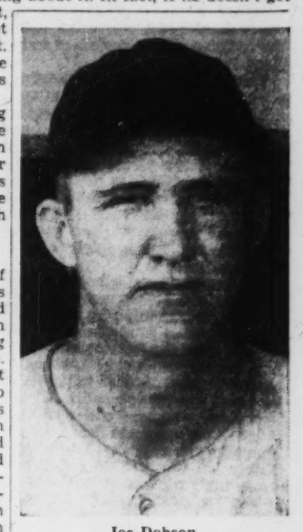
PALM BEACH, Fla., March 31—Last week while the Boston Red Sox were in Sarasota, Joe Dobson bought himself a new glove. To him it was a beautiful thing. By the hour—at least, it seemed that way—he would sit on one of Win Green's trunks in the Payne Field clubhouse oiling and petting it. And as the team moved into this fashionable Florida East Coast resort today, following its adventure on the Island of Cuba, Joe was still talking about it. In fact, if he doesn't get out from under Greenie's feet, both he and the glove will get tossed through the nearest exit. "And I won't bother to open the door," said Win, who normally is a very patient gentleman.

But seriously, Dobson is having a lot of fun with the glove. He should be. Everyone who has seen it admits that they have never known anything like it. This mass of orange leather may mark the arrival of a new era in the march of pitchers' gloves.

Large Glove

Coach Frank Shellenback of the Red Sox moundsmen, who has been around pitchers for a good many years, admits the Dobson masterpiece is the largest covering he ever saw for a hurler's hand. At first glance, it looks like a first baseman's mit. The thumb is so big Joe could probably get his whole hand in it, and an even larger section houses his first and second fingers. The third and fourth fingers each have separate pockets. Being slightly handicapped on his left hand, Dobson designed the glove for his own protection, and there can be no doubt of it answering the purpose.

"It should help him in more ways than one," said Shellenback, after examining the leather. "It's so big, he has extra protection against line drives hit back through the box. In these days of the rabbit ball, I think all pitchers need every bit of protection they can get. It will also be easier for Joe to cover up his pitches, if he doesn't wear himself out carrying it around."



Joe Dobson

Summers Approves

Dobson's glove reminded the writer of the difficulty Hank Greenberg had a few years ago when he walked out on the field with his so-called "fish net." It was so ponderous, a small boy could hide behind it. Opposing managers protested to the umpires and the Detroit first sacker was forced to throw his new creation into the waste paper barrel. All of which brings up the query: can the umpires force Dobson to toss his mit away? Joe must have wondered too, because he asked Bill Summers and that American League umpire told him the glove was within the law.

Defensively, the glove should prove an asset. Dobson will have more to work with when he goes after balls hit through his territory. And, if he is smart, he will bother the batter a little with it, by waving it across his face in the act of delivery.

As innocent as this Dobson purchase may first seem, it is entirely possible that larger pitchers' gloves could help solve the problem of protection for the poor hurler. Today baseball is a hitter's game—in fact, has been for several years. The struggling pitcher is given scant consideration by the rule makers. The offense is the thing. But if the rabbit ball must continue to come back at the hurler like a shot out of a rifle, the Dobson model might make life a little less difficult for the man who wears a toe plate.

* * *

After getting off the boat this morning, the Red Sox spent about two hours in Miami before catching a 10:40 train for Palm Beach to play the Rochester Red Wings of the International League—Mike Ryba's old club. The Sox take an 8:03 train out of here this evening for Dothan, Ala., where tomorrow they meet the Cincinnati Reds again.

* * *

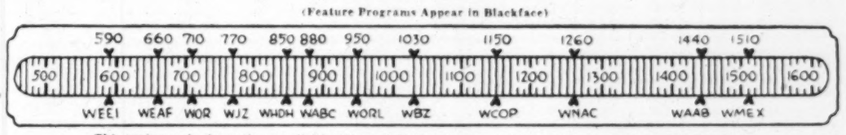
Ever since Manager Joe Cronin benched him and gave Lou Finney a brief spell at third base, Jim Tabor has been hustling his head off, as they say in the dugout. Jim has made a few mistakes, but we believe he wants very much to play in the big leagues and with the Red Sox.

* * *

Cronin is still talking about Al Flair, the big red-headed first baseman from New Orleans. Fast for his size, Joe believes the boy has a bright big league future ahead. Al hits left-handed and has good power. A year ago Tony Lupien looked like the logical successor to Jimmy Foxx. But now Flair is pushing the former Harvard athlete in the Red Sox organization.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Macon's Music Parade	Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Macon's Music Parade	Sports and music
3:45	News; Red Cross	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	Local sports
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Piano soloist	Local sports
4:30	"Bess Johnson"; sk.	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Network music	Comic Page Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; drama	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch.	Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas; news	**"Citizens All"**	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	European News	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	**"Cavalcade of America"; "Edwin Booth"**	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	"The Four Tones"
7:45	serial drama		Walter Kidder songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	"Lexington Minute Men"
8:00	"Those We Love"	"I Love a Mystery"	**James Melton; Francia White; orchestra**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Music You Like to Hear"
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch		program	"Music You Like to Hear"
8:30	"Gay Nineties Revue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"	**Margaret Speaks, soprano; orchestra**	Boake Carter, news	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45		"True or False"		Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Studio program
9:00	**Radio Theater; Mickey Rooney,**	Frontline Headlines	Doctor I. Q.; quiz program	**"Listeners' Theater"; dramatization**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	**Wallace Beery, Fay**	Defense talk; Music	"Show Boat"; vocalists;		
9:30	**Wray, 'Stabismates'**	Boston Symphony Chamber Music Society; News	Bob Trendler's Orch.	"Can You Top This?"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Pianos for the Army"	Percy Faith's Orchestra; vocalists	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	First Piano Quartet		News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30	Frazier Hunt	**Nat'l Forum: Rep. Sam Hobbs on "Strikes"**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports		Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orch.	Boston Garden Sports
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	vocal soloists	Boston Garden Sports
11:15	Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	Lew Conrad's Orch.	Boston Garden Sports
11:30	Music; records	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Local sports	Boston Garden Sports
11:45	T. Reynolds' Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Local Sports	Boston Garden Sports

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Talk; Musical Clock	"George and Dixie," songs	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	Handstand; music	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Jimmie & Dick"	Toast; popular music	Movie talk; Music	Rhythms; orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Home Planning"	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	**American School of the Air**	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30		Gretchen McMullen	"Fiesta"; music	"Choir Loft"; organ	Good Morning Cheer
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping news	Musical Roundup"	Ted King, songs	Good Morning Cheer
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Masteringers	"This Small Town"; sk.	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"On the Mall"	"Bachelor Children"	"Singing Strings"	Studio talk
10:30	"Stepmother"	"Vagabonds"; quartet	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Food Fair	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Guiding Light"	Don Artiste, pianist	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"; talk	The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"	"Melody Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Sketch; music	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, interview	**Christian Science prgrm**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights and Halftones	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; musicale; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; news	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	features speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Right to Happiness"	Agriculture News	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Government Girl"	Marion Elliot, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Songs: "Concert Hall"	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	"Sing Song Time"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	recorded program	"The Mystery Man"	Military talk	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	J. Huntington, 'Playgoer'
2:45	"Home of the Brave"	U. S. Army Band	"Grimm's Daughter"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Musical programs	Sports and music
3:15	P. Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Baroness Joast Dahlerup	Sports and music
3:30	Food talk: "Hub"	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Gray Gordon's Orch	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Musical programs	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Cecil Goly's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Bess Johnson	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	Novachord solos
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Mark Love, bass; organ	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	The Goldbergs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	The O'Neills	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; News	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Times"
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Musical programs	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Times"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Music; "Jingaline"	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Camp Fire Girls	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chico's Rhumba Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Newsroom of the Air	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Mencken in	Richard Himber's Orch.	Serenaders: music	"Here's Morgan"	WMEX Drama Shop:
7:45	"Second Husband"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	"Essays in Drama"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's New Army	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	Harvard-B. C. debate:
8:15	Heirs"; drama	Game; quiz	vocalists; chorus	"Selective Service"	"Federal Union"
8:30	"First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	sketch; E. Davis	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Social Security talk
9:00	"We, the People";	"Grand Central Station";	Frank Crumit and Julia	Popular music	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	Talk, Jack Starr Hunt	Variety Hour
9:30	**Network talks**	"Unlimited Horizons";	**"Fibber McGee and**	Morton Gould's Orches-	Variety Hour
9:45	**"Four Clubmen"**	drama; (AP) news	**Molly"; music**	tra; Jimmy Shields	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Fires of History"	**Bob Hope Variety Show:**	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	**"Invitation to**	Network speakers	**guests; orchestra**	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30	**Learning"**	**Our New American Music:**	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45	News Service	NBC Symphony Orch.	house"; comedy	Bruins-Toronto hockey	Garden sports
11:00	Weather; Music	News; music; weather	News Service	Recorded Radio Newsreel	Garden sports
11:15	Masterworks of	**"Music You Want"**	Local news; weather	from London	Garden sports
11:30	Music; records	**"Music You Want"**	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Boston Garden sports	Garden sports
11:45	Gene Krupa's Orch.	**"Music You Want"**	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Boston Garden sports	Garden sports

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio in the Christian Science Publishing Building.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, retadiocast by recording.

For Tuesday, April 1

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News radiocast from the Studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, April 1

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.

6:30 p. m.—Mpsic for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.

7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.

7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program (in Spanish); music; news; education topics.

9:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).

9:15 p. m.—Modern Radio Instruction Course.

9:45 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students).

WBOS 11:87 mc)

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Rhumba Band; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Reveries"; Hollywood Chatter; "Entr-acte."

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentales; Rochester Civic Orchestra, Just Before Tea.

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Rhythmis Melodies; "Musical Moments"; dance music.

Second English Hour

10:00 p. m.—News in English; First Piano Quartet; National Forum.

Los Angeles Sportsmen Staging Strong Campaign to Secure Ten-Pin Championship

American Bowling Congress Sought for 1944 Tournament

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Mapping their campaign as carefully as any military strategist, 10 Southland sportsmen invaded St. Paul, Minn., this week to invite the American Bowling Congress to Los Angeles for 1944.

Headed by Harold Lloyd, screen comedian and now a producer, the local representatives are armed with every conceivable inducement for the Congress to accept the bid.

The plan is officially backed by the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Southern California Sportsmen's Association, the Los Angeles Bowling Association, and the Bowling Alley Proprietors Organization. One of the first steps taken in the last several months was the publication of thousands of booklets to be distributed to the nation's leading bowlers at St. Paul.

Among the reasons advanced for coming here will be that the event will attract more than 30,000 keglers to compete for the half-million dollars in prizes. In addition, some 20,000 spectators could be expected during the eight weeks of play.

What is hailed as the second largest sports event ever held in Los Angeles will open May 15—the 24th annual Women's International Bowling Congress. Almost 7,000 of the nation's top feminine bowlers will participate, including a quintet from the Canal Zone.

On still another bowling front, film stars participated in a "Bowling for Britain" event last week end in Hollywood. Some 100 film stars and business firms hacked teams at a cost of $50 per entry, all of which went to the British War Relief Association, according to Ronald Colman, president.

* * *

Avenging last week's unexpected tie, the University of Southern California trounced the University of California at Los Angeles ice hockey team 8-2 last week end, thereby qualifying for the semi-final round of the California Association championship play-off.

The Trojans will face San Diego to determine the opponent for the winner of the Los Angeles Athletic Club Bakersfield game. These latter teams played to a tie a week ago, making a rematch necessary.

The S. C.-Ucla game was in sharp contrast to their previous game. The sparkle which was so evident in the Bruin team before was completely missing this time, making it the Trojans' game throughout.

Incidentally, in the S. C.-San Diego exhibition game a week ago, the Trojans were defeated 3-1.

* * *

The entertainment center of that sun-basked section of this country—Los Angeles—will have its share of ice skating shows this season. The Ice Frolics of 1941 opened at Westwood Village last week-end, while the Ice-Capades of 1941 will open at Hollywood's Pan-Pacific Auditorium April 18.

* * *

In a terrific final drive in the closing stages of the 2,000-meter race, U. C. L. A. crewmen finished in a dead heat with Sacramento Junior College's shell in a four event card last week on Ballona Creek.

Sacramento led most of the way, but the Westwood oarsmen boosted their beat to 40 per minute and finished in 8m. 6.8s.

* * *

Random Ramblings: The 1941 Pacific Coast League season opens at Wrigley Field April 5 . . . Dean Cromwell, S. C. track and field coach, who has developed more champion sprinters than any other track mentor, is having difficulty finding anyone on this year's squad who will be able to garner a few winning points. Cromwell supporters, however, are not overly concerned about the problem. The Dean never yet has failed them . . . After many, many years of being left out in the cold, a Coast basketball squad has been able to ring the bell in the national A. A. U. championships. The Hollywood Twentieth Century-Fox quintet won the title last week in Denver . . . Skiing still is being enjoyed in the higher elevations in Southern California Mountain areas.

War—or at least the preparation for it—is being felt in the sports field through the drafting of athletes, but now comes word that Japanese bambo poles for pole vaulting contests and javelins from Finland are getting scarce . . . "Elmer the Great," sometimes called Joe E. Brown, was honored by U. C. L. A. last week by having a baseball diamond named after him. He has long been one of the university's stanchest supporters . . . Two perfect games were scored recently in local bowling alleys. Frank Dolph tallied 300 for the first time in 42 years of playing, while Bus Waters, who recently set a bowling endurance record by rolling 373 games in 53 hours and 29 minutes, also realized the dream of all bowlers. Who said practice doesn't make perfect?

A. S., 3d.

Outstanding Wrestler Named

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Henry Wittenberg of New York's West Side Y. M. C. A. was chosen the outstanding grappler in the two-day National A. A. U. wrestling championships, but it must have been quite a task picking him over Paul Lee of Baltimore and Joe McDaniels of Paul's Valley, Okla.

Wittenberg was the only successful title defender and he led his team to victory in the tourney which started early Friday afternoon and wound up some time after Saturday midnight. In six rounds of grappling in the 174-pound division he threw five opponents and defeated the other by a unanimous decision. Wittenberg lost his last match in 1939 and since then has won so many he actually has lost count of them.

That ought to be enough qualification for the award, but under the tournament scoring system there was one "bad mark" against the New Yorker. Lee finished with the same score and McDaniels, capturing his third national title, had two bad marks.

A bad mark is scored against a wrestler winning by a decision; two against a loser by a split decision and three against one who is beaten by a unanimous decision or a fall. Only a default or a fall victory leaves the winner with a clean slate.

Lee, who won the 134-pound title after finishing second a year ago, also won five of his six bouts by falls and he finished up by pinning Burl Jennings, one of the favored Michigan State twins, in two minutes and 35 seconds.

McDaniels, former Oklahoma A. and M. College star who had won national titles at 118 pounds in 1936 and 123 pounds three years later, had an easier course through the tourney. He drew a bye in one round, tossed two rivals and won two bouts on decisions. In the last round he won by default when Emmanuel Maier of New York suffered a shoulder injury after nearly nine minutes of wrestling.

The other tiles went to Herbert Farrell, Indiana University, 112 pounds; Harold Byrd, University of Oklahoma, 123 pounds; Chris Soukas, Greek-American A. C., New York, 145 pounds; Homer Faucett, Indiana University, 158 pounds; Gilbert Frei, New York A. C., 191 pounds, and Louis Maschi, 23rd Street Y. M. C. A., New York, heavyweight.

Bill Terry Turns Aside Three-Way Deal for Danning

MIAMI, Fla., March 31 (AP)—Manager Bill Terry of the New York Giants revealed yesterday that he had turned down a proposed three-cornered trade with the Chicago Cubs and Brooklyn Dodgers.

Larry MacPhail, President of the Dodgers, now is in California attempting to negotiate a deal for second baseman Billy Herman of the Cubs. The proposition that was offered the Giants would have given them second baseman Pete Coscarart of the Dodgers and Hank Leiber, holdout outfielder of the Cubs. Chicago would have taken catcher-outfielder Hank Danning from the Giants and Brooklyn would have obtained Herman.

Terry said he was not trying to peddle Danning and that if any club expected to get him, it would have to bid high.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Games March 31

At Miami Beach, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) vs. Philadelphia (N).
At Longview, Texas—Brooklyn (N) vs. Dallas (T).
At Hollywood, Fla.—St. Louis (N) vs. Columbus (AA).
At San Bernardino Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Chicago (N).
At Valdosta, Ga.,—New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
At Palm Beach, Fla.—Boston (A) vs. Rochester (I).
At Ontario, Calif.—Chicago (A) vs. Los Angeles (PC).
At San Antonio, Texas—New York (A) vs. San Antonio (T).
At Hollywood, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) vs. Hollywood (PC).
At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) vs. Brooklyn (N) second team.

Results March 30

At Havana—Cincinnati (N) 2, Boston (A) 1.
At Fort Worth, Texas—Dallas (T) 3, Brooklyn (N) 1.
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) 2d team 5, Detroit (A) 2.
At Miami Beach, Fla.—St. Louis (N) 9, Philadelphia (N) 3.
At Miami, Fla.—New York (N) 7, Washington (A) 4.
At San Antonio, Texas—St. Louis (A) 18, Boston (N) 2.
At New Braunfels, Texas—St. Louis (A) B team 7, Minneapolis (AA) 2.
San Diego, Calif.—Chicago (A) 8, San Diego (PC) 3.
At Houston, Texas—Houston (T) 4, New York (A) 3.
At Atlanta, Ga.—Cleveland (A) 7, Atlanta (SA) 2.
At Los Angeles—Chicago (N) 8, Pittsburgh (N) 2.
At San Francisco—Philadelphia (A) vs. San Francisco (PC) and vs. Oakland (PC) cancelled, rain.

FEATS of POWER
BEAVERS
BUILT A DAM ON THE JEFFERSON RIVER, MONTANA,
2,140 FEET LONG!
GO A LONG WAY WITH POWER-TRY
PUTS MUSCLE IN YOUR MOTOR
ESSO EXTRA

Great Miler in Army

Wide World

Chuck Fenske Enlists for Service

The former University of Wisconsin track star (right) and one of the nation's leading mile runners, pictured with Harold Fleming, chairman of Draft Board 28, after volunteering for Army service. Fenske was a National Youth Administration recreation supervisor.

Hershey Bears And Cleveland Reach Finals

By the Associated Press

The Cleveland Barons and Hershey Bears, which finished first and second in the Western Division during the regular season, will have it out in the final best-of-five series for the honor of being called the first champion of the American Hockey League.

They start their series at Cleveland tomorrow night and will play the second game there Thursday. The scene then will shift to Hershey, where the third game is scheduled Saturday night.

Defeated Reds

Bill Cook's Cleveland team won its way into the final last Tuesday, completing a four-game conquest of the Providence Reds, 1940 champions of the International-American league, which was re-named this season. Hershey, playing through the two rounds for the teams that couldn't make first place in their divisions, didn't earn its final berth until Saturday night. The Bears eliminated New Haven, the Eastern Division's second-place outfit, in two-straight games then took two of three from the Pittsburgh Hornets. Pittsburgh, third in the Western Group, had disposed of the Springfield Indians in the first round.

The final play-off round should be an interesting affair, for both teams played through the season with the same general idea—to get more goals than the other fellows. Hershey, noted for its low scoring and strong defense in past season, switched around under Herb Mitchell's guidance and scored 193 goals in 56 games, a figure topped only by Providence. Cleveland tallied 177. Both have veteran squads, although few players on either side can be labeled "old-timers" and they came through the play-offs so far with no serious damage.

Ice Advantage

The Barons will have the advantage of a full week's rest and of the "home" ice for the first two games—and the last if the series goes the limit. Hershey, however, didn't have a very strenuous time in Saturday's game and should be in good shape. On top most of the way, the Bears got the deciding goal with only three seconds to go in the second period and added another early in the third. Harvey Teno, Pittsburgh goalie, apparently had relaxed and didn't see Harry Frost's long shot that broke a 1-1 tie and he was screened so he couldn't see Bob Kirk fire another long one.

Semi-Pro Award

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress announces it will give a diamond-studded trophy and cash bonus of $3,000 to the leading sandlot hitter of 1941.

The award will be open to any player not in professional organized ball, 17 years of age or over who has played in 15 or more games during the season. The only stipulation is that box scores must be forwarded and approved by a member of the National Association of scorers after each game.

American League Soccer

By the Associated Press

Irish-Americans 1, New York Americans 1, tie.
Kearny Scots-Americans 1, Philadelphia Passons 0.
German-Americans 2, Brookhattan 0.

Stanley Cup

Play-Off Statistics

By the Canadian Press

Semifinal

(Best of Seven Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Toronto Maple Leafs	5	3	2	15	11
Boston Bruins	5	2	3	11	15

Preliminaries

(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	3	2	1	6	6
New York Rangers	3	1	2	6	6

(Best of Three Games)

Chi'go Black Hawks	3	2	1	8	7
Montreal Canadiens	3	1	2	7	8

Semifinal

(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	2	2	0	5	3
Chi'go Black Hawks	2	0	2	3	5

Grapefruit League Confusion

By the Associated Press

All is confusion in the Grapefruit League, as no doubt the baseball people wish it to be, and you still can't tell the names, number and salaries of all the players from a box score.

But anybody who can skim through McGuffey's third reader is welcome to try reading between the lines of these results for a few conclusions.

The New York Yankees mean business this year and have shown it by taking over the lead in the citrus circuit. They have won 15 out of 20 games and the machinery is oiled and running smoothly. Rookie Phil Rizzuto has hit safely in 14 consecutive games and been deferred by his local draft board. The rest of the American League might as well start cringing now.

The opening of the major league season still is two weeks away, but the Philadelphia Athletics already are in a slump. After winning 13 of their first 16 exhibitions, they lost four out of five last week. And the Phillies have plummeted to the Grapefruit cellar.

The St. Louis Cardinals, who had their team all set on paper during the winter, are shuffling their cards like a magician—the hand is faster than the eye. Don Padgett, who definitely was going to return to the outfield, again is a catcher. There is a new infield combination every other day. Left field was to be the exclusive property of Rookie Harry Walker, but Ernie Koy is the fellow out there most often now.

The Pittsburgh Pirates, who were in the National League cellar until June last year, are 15th in the Grapefruit League with a record of 7 and 12. They have lost all five games they have played against the Chicago Cubs, who will be Pittsburgh's opening day foe.

The Cubs, who are in a position to cause considerable commotion this season, won six out of seven games last week and piled up the stupendous total of 117 hits in the seven sessions.

The Cincinnati Reds have done better than any other National League Club, winning 12 and losing 7, but Catcher Ernie Lombardi still hobbles and Pitcher Paul Derringer is home resting.

Here are the standings:

Club—	Intra-League W	L	Inter-League W	L	All Games W	L
Yankees	0	0	8	4	15	5
Athletics	1	2	6	1	16	7
Senators	3	0	4	4	9	4
Browns	0	0	6	5	11	5
Reds	4	3	7	4	12	7
Indians	1	1	3	6	11	7
Dodgers	5	5	4	3	13	9
Cubs	5	0	1	6	9	7
Red Sox	0	0	5	5	10	8
Giants	6	5	4	4	10	9
White Sox	2	1	3	6	8	8
Bees	0	0	5	6	7	8
Cardinals	2	4	6	8	9	12
Tigers	1	4	2	2	6	8
Pirates	0	5	4	3	7	12
Phillies	2	2	1	3	5	9

Veterans Among Ten U. of Iowa Pitchers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—Harold Haub, winning pitcher in 11 of 13 games last season and in 21 of 28 contests in three years, has graduated from the University of Iowa but a squad of ten hurlers now is working for the 1941 baseball season.

Bob Stastny, Cedar Rapids right-hander, probably will be called upon as No. 1 pitcher. He won four of five last season. Three minor letter men returning are Dick Hein of Erie, Ill.; Wendell Hill of Cambridge, and Ted Gordinier of Cumberland.

Among the sophomores who are possibilities are Leo Stahle of Ely, Robert Faber of Remsen, Jack Kenney of Cedar Rapids, William Bates of Ottumwa, Albert Kolarik of Oxford Junction, and Lowell Smith of Macedonia.

Natives Predominate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Twenty-six of the 31 Indiana university baseball candidates who have survived Coach Paul Harrell's final squad cut are native Hoosiers.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Week-End Play-Off Results

Saturday

Toronto 2, Boston 1 (overtime).

Sunday

Detroit 2, Chicago 1 (overtime). (Detroit wins series 2-0).

American League

Saturday

Hershey 3, Pittsburgh 1. (Hershey wins series 2-1).

American Association (Final)

Sunday

Kansas City 1, St. Louis 0. (No games tonight).

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Navy 11, Dartmouth 5.
Springfield 11, North Carolina 2.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Pennsylvania 5, Vermont 4 (10 innings).
Navy 3, Dartmouth 0.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

KANSAS CITY—Basketball rules committee votes to permit substitutions after a field goal is scored without time out being charged.

Kansas City — Wisconsin wins National Collegiate A. A. basketball championship, defeating Washington State 39-34 in East-West play-off.

Columbus, Ohio—Northwestern scores 28½ points to Illinois' 27 to win National Collegiate A. A fencing title.

Princeton, N. J.—New York University wins three-weapon team trophy at Intercollegiate Fencing Association tourney for seventh time in nine years.

New York—Phil Rizzuto, sensational New York Yankee infield recruit, given deferred 3A draft rating because of dependents.

New York—West Side Y. M. C. A. of New York retains team championship in National A. A. U. wrestling tournament; mid-west sweeps lighter weights, with east cleaning up in heavier divisions; Indiana and Oklahoma supply four title holders, Maryland one, New York all others.

State College, Pa.—Idaho, with three individual titles, wins unofficial team championship in National Collegiate boxing championships; Idaho scores 15 points; Southwestern Louisiana Institute, runner-up, has 13. Pacific Coast boxers carry off half of eight individual titles.

St. Paul—St. Paul's American Association club buys Oral Hildebrand, veteran right-hander, from New York Yankees in straight cash transaction.

Gridiron Tie-Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Fordham and Boston College, two of the Nation's collegiate football powers, will resume relationship on the gridiron in 1942. The game will be played Nov. 14 at a site to be selected, Jack Coffey, Graduate Manager of Athletics at Fordham, has announced.

The schools met 20 times between 1912 and 1935, with each winning nine and two games ending in a tie.

National Open Cup Soccer

By the Associated Press

Eastern Semifinal

Pawtucket 3, Ojos 0.
Fall River 6, Lucy Recs 1.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Greg Rice lowered world indoor three-mile record to 13:52.3, beating Don Lash and Taisto Maki.

Five Years Ago

Bobby Jones shot 70 in practice round over Augusta National golf course for fourth successive sub-par round in four days.

Nye Sails Gale To Victory In Star Class Race

NEW ORLEANS, March 31 (AP)—Harry G. Nye, Jr., of Chicago, sailed his Gale to victory in the first race of the 1941 spring series of the International Star Class Yacht Racing Association yesterday on Lake Pontchartrain.

Gale's margin was 2m. 47s. ahead of Scout, sailed by Gus Lorber, Jr., of New Orleans.

Edward B. Jahncke's Puff, of New Orleans, which got home third in the initial race of the Ernest Lee Jahncke series Saturday, finished in the same spot yesterday, 20 seconds astern of Scout.

John H. White's Shucks II of New York came fourth, followed by Count Alfred de Marigny's Concubine of Nassau, B. I., Holt Thomas' Parader of Peoria, Ill., and A. Ellis Barron's Athlon II of San Diego, Calif. Clifton H. Baker's Stars'n of Rochester, N. Y., was disabled a few second after the starting gun when its main halyard parted.

The race was sailed over a 10 and one half windward and leeward course in a 15-mile southerly breeze.

Gale, representing the Southern Lake Michigan fleet, got away third and turned the windward mark in first place. Nye's boat was never headed thereafter.

A. B. C. Tourney

ST. PAUL, March 31 (AP)—Missing a tie for first place by seven pins, Floyd Reichard and Steve Peters of Chicago rolled into second place in the doubles with 1,300 to highlight the minor events program at the forty-first annual American Bowling Congress Tournament yesterday.

Reichard is a Chicago policeman.

Reichard hit 672 on games of 210, 237 and 225, while Peters came in with 628 on games of 185, 231 and 212. They had only two "open frames" in their series. Reichard drew a split in the third frame of his second game, while Peters was charged with an error in the same inning.

The doubles lead is held by Ned Day and Elmer Koch, of Milwaukee, with 1,307 rolled a week ago.

Only two other changes were effected on the Big Ten leaders' list. Lauren Anderson of Sturgis, Mich., soared into ninth place in the singles with 686 on games of 243, 237 and 206 and Steve Cruchon of Detroit, gained tenth place in the all-events with 1,877 on series of 660-594-623.

U. S. Amateur Hockey Association

Results March 29

River Vale 5, Boston 4.
Atlantic City 5, Washington 4.

Results March 30

Boston 5, Washington 3 (overtime).
Atlantic City 6, N. Y. Rovers 4.

Detroit Six Wins Round From Hawks

By the Associated Press

The Detroit Red Wings, whose play-off chances were so lightly regarded that they couldn't draw a full house for their home games in the first two rounds of the Stanley Cup series, are the first team to reach the finals for hockey's world championship trophy.

Detroit earned its place in the best-of-seven-games final by whipping the Chicago Black Hawks 2-1 in an overtime contest at Chicago last night. The Wings disposed of the Hawks in two straight games after eliminating the New York Rangers in three games while Chicago was kicking out the Montreal Canadiens.

Toronto Favored

As things stand now, the Toronto Maple Leafs look like the most promising candidates for the other place in the finals. They turned back the National League champions, the Boston Bruins, 2-1, in another overtime tilt Saturday and took a 3-2 lead in their seven-game series. The sixth game of this series is scheduled tomorrow at Toronto, where the Leafs should be at their best, and the Bruins still are crippled by the loss of their star center, Bill Cowley.

Although Detroit finished third, trailing only Boston and Toronto during the regular National Hockey League season, the Red Wings failed to stir up much interest in their share of the play-offs. Crowds of only seven or eight thousand turned out for the games at Olympia Arena even after they had whipped the Rangers, cup winners a year ago.

Make Rivals Look Bad

For several seasons the Red Wings have been noted as a team that wins by making the opposition look bad and that's about how they handled their post-season scraps. Last night's game, played before 16,516 Chicago fans, was a typical performance. Early in the second period Alex Motter drove in a Red Wing goal while Chicago's Johnny Mariucci was serving a penalty. Less than three minutes later the Hawks broke through during Jimmy Orlando's absence to tie the score.

It wasn't until the tenth minute of overtime that the Red Wings came through with one of their brief, flashing attacks to win the game. Sammy Lo Presti, the Chicago goalie, blocked a hard shot and before he could recover Gus Giesebrecht was in on him, grabbed the puck and shot it between the goalie's legs.

Michigan Mermen Now Seek National A. A. U. Laurels

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 31 (AP)—Matt Mann and his University of Michigan swimmers, who have loaded down the Wolverine trophy case with spoils from years of triumphs, figure on building up the collection still more this week.

Fresh from an eighth straight conquest in the annual National Collegiate Athletic Association championships, the fast and expert Wolverines are going after a second consecutive national A. A. U. title.

The A. A. U. championships, featuring the country's best talent, will be held at the University of Michigan pool Friday and Saturday. If Michigan wins the team crown again, it will have accomplished a feat without precedent in tank annals.

Won By Three Points

Coach Mann's "Greatest team I ever had" beat out Yale by three points for the NCAA championships last week. Victory this week would give Michigan a two-year sweep of the NCAA, the AAU indoor, and the Big Ten championships.

The Elis, Eastern Intercollegiate Champions, fought the Wolverines across virtually the last wave before bowing in final events Saturday night, and Michigan's task this week end will perhaps be no easier.

Chicago's Towers Club, with two defending champions in backstroker Adolph Kiefer and freestyler Otto Jaretz, will present a big problem for Michigan. Charley Barker, who regained the NCAA 50-yard freestyle title, and Francis Heydt, NCAA backstroke champion, will carry the Wolverine burden.

Four Crowns

In dominating the NCAA meet with Yale, the Wolverines carried off four individual crowns and the medley relay title. Besides Barker and Heydt, the Michigan individual champions were Jim Welsh in the 440-yard freestyle and Jim Skinner in the 200-yard breaststroke.

Howard Johnson of Yale retained his 220-yard freestyle championship. Earl Clark of Ohio State, who was second best last year to his great teammate, Al Patnik, won both the high and low-board diving events. Yale won the freestyle relay, Bill Prew of Wayne the 100-yard freestyle, and Rene Chouteau of Yale the 1,500-meter freestyle.

The Wolverines and Elis so outclassed the field that Ohio State and Wayne, tied for third, each got only 19 points, and Princeton and Minnesota, next in line, 10 points apiece.

The NCAA coaches named Barker the "outstanding college swimmer of the year."

Hogan Takes Top Golf Money

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 31 (AP)—Having scored his first individual victory of the winter and entrenched himself more solidly as the head of the cash-won list, Ben Hogan goes on to Augusta today as one of the top choices for the Masters' Golf Tournament starting there Thursday.

Several days ago 14 of the leading pros made Byron Nelson their choice to win the Masters, with Sam Snead second and Hogan third. But the fact that Hogan proved in yesterday's final rounds of the "Land of the Sky" open that he can come from behind under pressure is likely to make him a dangerous man all the way.

Weighed Against Him

Ben never has done very well over the Augusta National course. That weighed against him in his colleagues' poll, especially since he came into the Masters fresh from three Carolina victories a year ago and did virtually nothing.

But Hogan didn't do very well over the Biltmore Forest Country Club course yesterday morning, either. Still he had it in him to rally for a two-under-par closing 69 that beat Lawson Little by two shots.

He did that in spite of a three-over-par 7 on the sixth hole that made him determined to go all-out for the $1,200 top prize so he could spend the money to dynamite the green on which he took four putts.

See-Saw Finish

The see-saw finish was as wild as the stock market in October, 1929, except that scores were going up as well as down. Hogan led Little four shots starting the day; lost nine with a 75 to Lawson's great 66 to be five back of the U. S. open champ at lunch time and then made up those five and two besides when Little took a baffling final 76 because he couldn't get a putt to drop.

All in all the Asheville tourney, with Hogan the winner for the second year, should have been named the "tournament of too many putts." Never have we seen so many fine golfers miss the cup so often from inside of three feet. The greens were satin-slick for one thing and had unexpected bumps that would deflect even an 18-inch putt going straight for the hole.

As a result, the scores were far higher than a year ago. Hogan, with a 284, was 11 shots over his 1940 winning total. Little was 286, Lloyd Mangrum 289, Craig Wood 290 and Sam Byrd, Sam Snead and Jimmy Thomson 291. Only 18 men broke 300.

Grid Stars Signed

NEW YORK (AP)— The New York Giants of the National Football League have signed three Fordham stars—Lou DeFilippo, outstanding center; Len Eshmont, fleet 170-pound back, and Vince Dennery, end.

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section

April 5, 1941

DAVIDS OF THE WAR AT SEA
By Peter Lyne
Crews of British trawlers, famous in the World War, show their mettle as they take a leading part in the ceaseless drama of sea warfare—the battle between bombers, U-boats and Britain's little ships.

BILL BULLITT: NO ORTHODOX DIPLOMAT
By William Henry Chamberlin
Portrait of the former United States Ambassador to France, an unusual and unconventional figure in a strait-laced profession.

MEN OF THE BORDER PATROL
By Major Samuel B. Schofield
Significance of the Border Patrol section of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, whose "mounted watchmen" are constantly vigilant to prevent violation of law along the American borders.

THE AMERICAS BRACED TO EUROPE'S STORM
By Roland Hall Sharp
"Pan American Day this year (April 14) finds the 21 independent American nations at a testing period greater than any known before," writes the Monitor's specialist in Latin American affairs, as he recounts substantial achievements in the framework of Pan-American solidarity.

THE NORTHWEST'S CLOUDSCRAPERS ON PARADE
By Kate Archibald
Picture spread of the high spots of the panorama which greets the tourist to the Pacific Coast.

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For Children

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Monday, March 31, 1941

A Monday Page

Hilda Was a Crab

By Else Bostelmann
Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Two

Hilda came cautiously out of her house. She had, in the course of her life, gone through higher education—she had experience.

She popped out her black stalk-eyes as far as they would come out when she remembered it. There had been a day when a fat—and oh so big cousin of hers—yes, a cousin, the lobster, had surprised her. He had come out from underneath shady rocks, slashed his broad tail fan under his heavy armored body, and had he been quick!

He had grabbed her with the biggest of his two big claws and had pinched her. He had pinched her so hard that she had pulled and pulled and pulled. And as he did not even then let her go in a sort of friendly way—after all, he was a distant family member—she simply let him have her leg, as he insisted on keeping on pinching it. She swam off in a terrible hurry with her seven legs. However, Hilda could not explain how it had happened, the leg gradually—very gradually—grew again. Anyhow, it was comforting to know that, if for some reason she had to leave one or even two of her legs behind her, she could do with seven or even six for just a while.

Hide and Seek

Hilda knew that in the kingdom of "take," the one with the biggest mouth had the biggest right. Just now, in a sort of rapid paddling, came on a shiny Blue Crab. She was much bigger than Hilda, and she was precious, too, because many big fish knew that she was good to eat. Many fishermen were after crabs of her kind to bring them to the food market.

While the Blue Crab hurried along, a big fish behind her hurried more. That fierce-looking smooth Dog Fish had waited among the pretty seaweed curtains. He had smelled that there was delicious food around here. And he was not mistaken.

For just a moment, it seemed that pointed head was set straight for Hilda. But she was wise! While looking at her, the Dog Fish had lost sight of her. Like magic, Hilda had disappeared. On the place where she had been, only two black, beadlike dots stuck out of the sand. These were Hilda's eyes. They were just far enough above the sand to see the Dog Fish go after the Blue Crab.

Yes, Hilda was wise. She had made use of a first childhood lesson. With tail always tucked under her anyhow, it was the easiest thing for her to slip quickly backwards beneath the sandy gravel. Except for the little black, watchful button eyes, she could completely disappear. There she was, seeing but not seen.

And that tucked-under tail was really quite a practical thing. First, it was never in the way when she wanted to turn quickly this or that way. And second, when it was time for her to carry around her eggs which were to be, in time to come, ever so many crab babies, she could carry these eggs safely tucked away between her body and her tail.

In just a few seconds, the water was still again. Hilda stayed there for the tiniest little while longer. And then she had an idea. She knew that she was armored and she had two claws to hit with. She could do as well to others as the Lobster had done to her. Scratch, scratch, scratch—here she was moving on. Such sunshine and warmth in the water, such a beautiful world!

The water stood almost motionless in the mid-day sun. Hilda scratched on, and on, and on. She found herself suddenly among shadows which moved. They grew bigger and then they shrank again, waving and bending, very slowly doing all that. Why, that was a strange garden! Whose home was that?

Flowers of the Sea

Being almost flat on the ground, she had to look up. Funny things, these heavy short trunks, with no branches on the top, but with so many wormlike wriggling little arms. How delicate they were; the sun shone right through them. And there was a pretty colored bead on the tip of each one.

While of brightest colors like flowers, orange and red and purple and white, they were really not flowers at all—they were sea anemones, animals, as eagerly hunting for food as Hilda, and all the rest of the animals. When an empty stomach said, "Where is my meal?" one long arm shot out, then another and another, until the sea anemones were all stretching and curling, trying to reach the something which had just floated by.

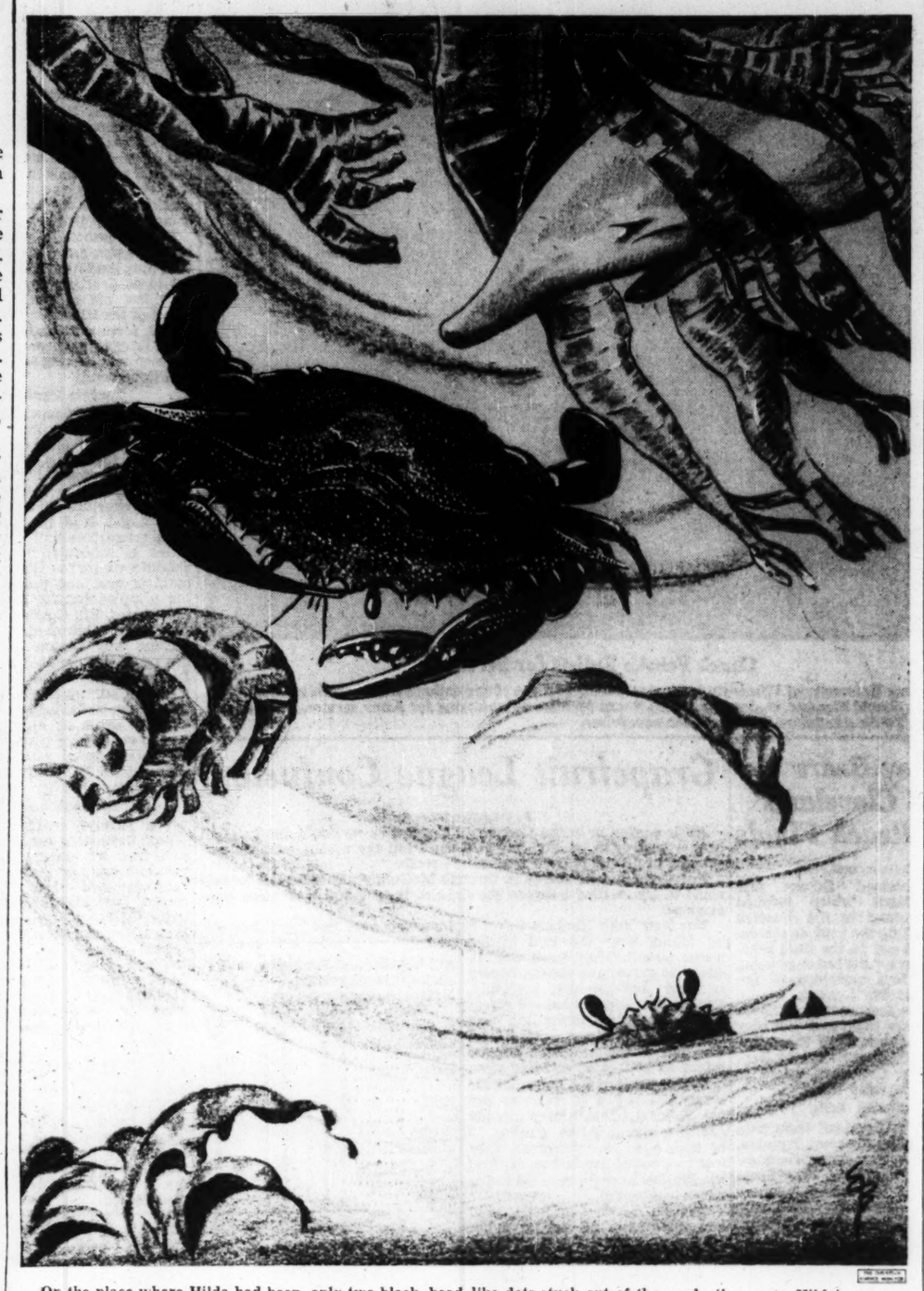
Welcome Attentions

Hilda began to feel a bit uncomfortable. Ha, ha, she thought, this is not so good!

Hilda must have forgotten her stiff shield on her back of which she had been so proud a little while ago. The sea anemones spent no thought on her; little fish they were after for their slits of mouths that were so cleverly hidden in the middle of their many arms, or tentacles.

Had Hilda not been cross, she would have seen how pretty they looked. Some stood in clusters, some alone. They could move on if they liked. And when they did, very, very slowly though, it happened that they left small pieces of their trunks behind them on the rocks. Out of these little pieces would grow other sea anemones. So it would go on and on, growing up, moving, leaving a bit of themselves behind them and out of these would again grow baby anemones.

(To be continued next Monday)



On the place where Hilda had been, only two black, bead-like dots stuck out of the sand—they were Hilda's eyes.

Invitation to Reading!

"I've looked in all the places
Where flowers ought to grow.
I've pushed aside the branches
And searched around below
For crocuses or violets
Or else a buttercup,—
But not a one is showing.
They ought to hurry up."

From "Rhymes About the Country," by Marchette Chute. (The Macmillan Company)

Book Reviews

It was hard to think of a time when Betsy and Tacy had not been friends. The neighbors came to regard them almost as one person. "Betsy-Tacy," by Maud Hart Lovelace, tells of the happy doings of these little girls who went together to school and from school, up hill and down, on errands and in play. Girls will love this story of these friends who made a playhouse from a piano box; went together on their first day of school, rode in the milkman' wagon, played paper dolls together—and lots of other things.

Jolly pictures by Lois Lenski make the story more life-like and bring added pleasure to the reader.

Bill's Wish Came True

For small boys who like cowboy stories there is a book to please them, "The Silver Dollar," told by Janette Sebring Lowrey, with lithographs by Barbara Latham.

Bill, who lived on a Texas ranch, wanted most of all to be a cowboy. Bill had a silver dollar, beautiful, round, shiny and new. He showed it to everybody and everybody asked the same question: "What in the world are you going to do with that silver dollar?" Now that was Bill's secret, but he told only part of it when he answered every time: "I'm going to buy me a red bandanna handkerchief."

Something happened—Bill lost his silver dollar. Many things more important happened. Read about them. Find out how Bill acquired what he wanted most of all, and how he had the best time he ever had in his whole life. There's a surprise waiting for you too, about that silver dollar Bill thought he had lost forever.

Story of Spice

"Spice On The Wind," by Irmengarde Eberle, is a fascinating book of facts presented in beautiful form with unusual pictures by Richard Jones, and, believe it or not, when you open the book there is a genuine scent of spice from its pages.

The author tells us no other product has been as important to civilization as spice and she tells us why in a charming way, describes the spice industry, the natives and the countries that produce spice. Here's information, if you please, artistically and temptingly served.

A Florida Farm Mule

A lively little mule is the hero of a new book, "Osceola Buddy," by Effie Power. Howard Simon's appealing pictures of this Florida farm mule, son of a highly bred Kentucky mare and a wild Jack from Texas, make us better acquainted with him and with Jed, his friendly chum. You'll like Miss Powers' story as it records Buddy's experiences from his birth on a breeding farm in Georgia where he romped and grazed during warm days, huddled in the paddock on cool nights, and learned mule ways; of his travels, of his new home at Osceola Farm in Florida, and his happy days there.

"Ha, Ha, Ha!"

Fun for any age is Inez Hogan's newest Nicodemus book; this one is called "Nicodemus Laughs." Nicodemus has appeared in so many books we think you must have met him, but never has he been more lovable or amusing than in this tale in which he, his little sister, the faithful houn' dog, little Sim, and Nebuchadnezzar, "de kickinest donkey," Gran'pappy "eber did see," all have the most uproariously funny adventures you ever did hear of in or out of a book.

Verses for the Youngest

"Rhymes About The Country" by Marchette Chute is a charming book of verses about very little people and the things that interest them very much out-of-doors in the country. We especially like "Dandelions," "Cats," "Picnics," "Spring Planting," "Tracks in the Snow," "Skiing," and there are others about many things.

The author's appealing silhouettes of these engaging wee ones and their various activities are as important as the verses they illustrate. Planned from cover to cover for the smallest members of the family, this is a book they will truly enjoy and we venture to expect that many older than they will appreciate it.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Princesses at Home

It is not often that the home life of royalty is made known to the general public, but in her little book, "Our Princesses At Home," Lisa Sheridan opens the door, so to speak, on Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, and lets us share with her the intimacy that she has been privileged to enjoy at their country home.

In the Introduction the author gives a vivid picture of Royal Lodge with its lovely gardens, its windows opening onto lawns and flowerbeds, and its miniature Welsh Cottage, given to Princess Elizabeth many years ago, which still stands, like an enchanted fairy home, in the grounds.

Whatever the princesses undertake to do they do thoroughly, whether it be growing flowers and vegetables, knitting for the troops, caring for the budgerigars in the large, out-door aviary, or playing duets on the piano.

Even when the camera was following them round, Princess Elizabeth was heard to whisper to her sister: "Let's really get on with the work," and, with a half-shy smile she added to the photographer, "You don't mind, do you? There is so much to do, you know."

Sam Pig Again

Sam Pig is already so well known to nursery folk that he needs no introduction. Here he is again, as delightful as ever, and having grand times with his brothers and sister and famous old Brock, their guardian and friend. In "Adventures of Sam Pig," Alison Uttley tells how this civilized little animal finds a Dragon in Dragon Wood and brings him home to keep the house warm with his fiery breath; how he catches the Wind who has run off with his new pair of trousers; how he helps the Irishmen with their haymaking and is given a fairy man in payment; and of many other wonderful things that happen to this lovable little creature.

Holiday in Sweden

Eight-year-old Peter is standing alone on the deck of a passenger boat when we meet him. His mummy has had to stay behind in England, his daddy is in America, and Peter is on his way to spend a winter holiday with unknown cousins in Sweden.

Everything is very strange at first, and a bit frightening, but Peter pretends that he is the captain of a Christmas Ship under orders to carry a cargo of goodwill. This thought helps him to face many adventures courageously and to make a number of good friends.

Constance Smedley tells the story of "Peter in Sweden" so vividly and with such a keen appreciation of Swedish life and customs that boys and girls who may never have visited the country will feel they know it quite well.

D. A. L.

Puzzle Corner

How well do you know your State Capitals? Here are the names of ten, jumbled as the names of Presidents were that we published a couple of weeks ago. Can you straighten them out? Write the answers you get on the lines next each group of jumbled letters and compare them with the answers we shall publish next Monday.

Queer State Capitals

VENDER _____
TRY MOON GEM _____
TICK OR TELL _____
A LEASE HALTS _____
CANS AT ROME _____
I BE SO _____
OIL IN A SAD PIN _____
AN OIL SPAN _____
SACK BRIM _____
LATE TICK LAYS _____

Now let us play a game of word checkers. After you get the word that you start with, you change a letter each time and move the letters around to form the new word.

Word Checkers

1. Take a six-letter word for a casual visitor and change it, by moving the letters around, to the name of a room under a house.
2. Now change L to P and make a small package.
3. Now change L to T and make a floor covering.
4. Now change C to N and make a mother or father.
5. Now change E to O and make a large fish caught off Florida.
6. Now change P to C and make a container of corrugated card, etc.
7. Now change N to R and make a well-known vegetable.
8. Now change C to P and make a bird that can talk.
9. Now change A to E and make one who carries luggage for others.
10. Now change R to T and make one who makes cups, saucers, etc.
11. Now change O to A and make the sound rain makes on the roof.
12. Now change P to T and make small fragment, especially of cloth.

Write the answers you get on the lines below and compare them with those published on this page next Monday.

1. _____ 7. _____
2. _____ 8. _____
3. _____ 9. _____
4. _____ 10. _____
5. _____ 11. _____
6. _____ 12. _____

Here are the answers to the puzzles we published on the page For Children last Monday:

Answers to Quick Tricks

R	O	S	E
R	O	P	E
R	I	P	E
R	I	C	E

L	O	A	F
L	O	A	D
G	O	A	D
G	O	L	D

Answers to Hidden Months

1. April. 2. August. 3. May. 4. September. 5. March. 6. October.

Books Reviewed

Betsy-Tacy, by Maud Hart Lovelace. Illustrated by Lois Lenski. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.75.

The Silver Dollar, by Janette Sebring Lowrey. Lithographs by Barbara Latham. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Spice on the Wind, by Irmengarde Eberle. Illustrated by Richard Jones. New York: Holiday House. $2.00.

Osceola Buddy, by Effie Power. Illustrated by Howard Simon. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Nicodemus Laughs, written and illustrated by Inez Hogan. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.00.

Rhymes About the Country. Written and illustrated by Marchette Chute. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Our Princesses At Home, by Lisa Sheridan. Photographs by Studio Lisa. London: Murray 2s. 6d. net.

Adventures of Sam Pig, by Alison Uttley. Illustrations by Francis Gower. London: Faber & Faber. 6s. net.

Peter in Sweden, by Constance Smedley. London: Epworth Press 4s. net.

March Mischief

March is a mischief—
No use to deny it;
He'll snatch all in sight—
Or, at least, he will try it.

Be sure to hold fast
To your cap and your kite,
And fasten the garden gate
Tightly at night.

He tick-tacks the windows
With handfuls of sleet
Then scampers away,
Like the wind, down the street.

It's just his high spirits—
Not that he's mean;
Or got his dates mixed
And thinks now's Halloween!

MARION DOYLE

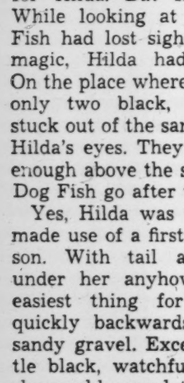
Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Lightweight Shorts and Shirts for Boys

The mannish style of these Nazareth shirts and shorts certainly appeals to boys.

Shirt is sport cut for comfort, lightweight knitted fabric, for ages 2 to 16 years, 29 cents each.

Shorts are of knitted fabric to match shirts, sport cut, fly front, extremely comfortable. Ages 2 to 16 years, 30 cents each.



Lightweight Nazareth vests and panties for girls up to 16, also at popular prices. Ask your retailer — look for the Nazareth label.

Write for catalog

Nazareth Waist Co.
366 Broadway, Dept. M, New York
Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU
FOR BOYS
SUMMER CAMP IN 21ST SEASON

Investigate our answer to that Pertinent Question:—DOES AMERICAN YOUTH NEED RESPONSIBILITY?
Write for booklet — WILLIAM BEALS, Director, Box 40, Glen Arbor, Michigan.
Leelanau is conducted for boys from the homes of The Christian Science Monitor Readers.

CAMP **SANGAMON** For Boys 8-17
"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"
Located on a farm on a Vermont Hilltop. Riding horses and ponies. Hayloft studio. Pottery. Shop. All water sports. Tennis. Hiking through Green Mts. 20th season. All inclusive fee $200. Booklet.
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith Pittsford, Vt.

Pioneer Experiences
Like the Indians who once roamed the shores of Newfound Lake, campers at Mowglis enjoy pioneer experiences. They learn to live in the great outdoors, to develop new skills, to find the real meaning of democracy. Camping trips a feature. 39th year. Boys 7-14. Catalog.
MOWGLIS East Hebron, N. H. Alcott Farrar Elwell, Dir.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan. Strong outdoor living . . . Hours in the saddle and on the trail . . . Land and Water sports . . . Dramatics, Dancing, Crafts . . . Skilled, sympathetic leadership . . . Girls 7-18. Booklet. MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER, 5561 Chamberlain, St. Louis, Mo. For girls from Homes of Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

SEA PINES "SPRITES"
Junior Unit of Sea Pines Camp on Cape Cod
Boys and girls (5-11) have their own beach and activities. Specialty-trained counselors. Swimming, riding, dancing, dramatics, music, art. Salt water beach. 100 acres of pines. Senior Camp for older girls. Guest house for parents. Booklets.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

Camping is fun

and it leads boys and girls to great achievements . . . .

What happy days are camping days! Filled with interesting things to do. Selected camps of recognized standing advertise in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on the Children's Page, Mondays, and the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays. Write to them for information.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Saturday's sales	209,090
1941 volume to date	21,941,609
1940 volume to date	45,153,448

Stocks Shift Over Uneven Route Today

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Stocks made timid passes at a rally in today's market.

While scattered specialties managed to get up a point or so, leaders had difficulty in clinging to fractional improvement. Initial gains were reduced or erased in some cases near the final hour. Dealings were slack throughout, transfers being at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

A more cheerful labor outlook, brokers said, including settlement of the Bethlehem Steel and International Harvester strikes among others, tended to stiffen speculative sentiment somewhat.

War apprehension, however, remained an argument for the conservatives as the United States Government took into "protective custody" merchant ships of Germany, Italy and Denmark in this country and a clash between the Nazis and Yugoslavia seemed imminent.

Among stocks given a lift, some of new highs for the year, were senior issues of Pere Marquette, Chicago, & Eastern Illinois, Colorado & Southern, Chicago Great Western, Gulf Mobile & Ohio and General Steel Castings.

Early support was accorded Bethlehem, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, General Motors, Chrysler, Great Northern, Atlantic Coast Line, Philip Morris, Sears Roebuck and United Aircraft.

In the curb advancing inclinations were shown by Humble Oil, Lake Shore, American Gas, Imperial Tobacco and Glen Alden Coal.

Rail Bonds Active

An upturn of a point or more in selected rails pushed the whole bond market higher today.

Corporates generally benefitted toward the final hour with trading fairly active.

Buying was brisk in loans of numerous roads which were in a shaky financial condition and now are benefiting from improvement of industrial traffic.

U. S. Treasury loans dragged at slightly lower levels, especially for the long-term bonds. Slowing of expansion in the country's gold holdings and increase in commercial borrowing from banks were expected to cut into idle credit over the long run.

Resuming the swift upturn at the week end on announcement the road would pay May 1 interest, Colorado & Southern 4½s opened on a block of 70 bonds at 22¼, then spurted above 23.

Lehigh Valley 5s of 2003, stamped, climbed to a new 1941 peak around 34.

Up fractions to more than a point at one time were Alleghany 5s of 1949, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, International Telephone 5s, Great Northern 4s, Erie 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Pere Marquette 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Western Union 5s.

Norway 4½s of 1965 rose 1¾ when a few bonds changed hands in the foreign division.

Wheat Prices Lower On Profit Taking

CHICAGO, March 31 (AP)—Despite a strong rally after midsession during which wheat prices reached new peaks for the past 10 months, the grain market today was beleaguered by profit taking that caused a downward drift of values.

Wheat derived some support from reports of Red Cross flour buying and large British purchases of Canadian wheat but these factors were offset by the urge to accept profits as a result of the recent sharp advance and by evidence of increased redemption of grain under loan. Losses of as much as 2 cents in the corn pit at times helped to unsettle wheat trade. Some of the corn selling may have been associated with purchases of Government supplies; traders said.

Steel Rate This Week Off Slightly

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Steel production will contract to 99.2 per cent of capacity this week from 99.8 per cent last week, the first decline in six weeks, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

A month ago output was at 97.5 per cent of capacity and a year ago 61.7 per cent.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, March 31

Sterling	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Cables†	$4.03½	$4.03¾	$4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2323	.2323	‖
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205	.0205	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0230x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2320	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.3060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3034	.3034	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2465	.2460	*
Shanghai—dol	.0537	.0535	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8500	.8500	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. ‖Parity changed; new value not yet determined. §Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ½
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	2	47	46½	47	+1
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 22
15⅞	13⅛	Addressog (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 28
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	2	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Air-Way E Ap	4	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	18	½	½	½	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	2	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+1¼
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (½g)	3	21¼	21	21⅛	— ⅛
11¼	9	Allen Ind (1½e)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	M'r 28
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	154	154	154	— ¼
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	4	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	8	6	6	6	— ⅛
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73½	73½	73½	M'r 28
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	3	29	29	29	+ ⅛
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	5	14½	14½	14½	
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	
15¼	11⅜	Amal Leath pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	M'r 21
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	M'r 29
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	4	48	47¼	48	+1⅛
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 29
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	2	6	6	6	M'r 29
38	31¾	Am Br S (1.60)	3	33	33	33	M'r 28
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	61	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	6	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'r 29
185	177	Am Can pf (7)	2	178	178	178	M'r 29
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	1	25½	25½	25½	
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	2	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	M'r 28
23⅛	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	1	19¾	19½	19½	— ½
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r 24
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	111	111	111	
83¼	75⅜	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	M'r 28
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 28
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (1½g)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	M'r 26
5	3¾	Am European	2	5	5	5	M'r 26
1⅛	¾	Am & For Pow	1	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	17	17	17	+ ⅜
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	2	37	37	37	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 27
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	M'r 29
17⅛	11⅜	Am Ice	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'r 29
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	7	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	M'r 26
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	2	4	4	4	
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12½	12½	12½	M'r 27
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	M'r 27
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	3	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	2	85	85	85	M'r 28
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	3	12½	12½	12½	
4⅝	2¼	Am M & Metal	9	4½	4½	4½	
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	
3¼	1⅜	Am Power & Lt	77	1¾	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
46⅜	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	5	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	+1
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	5	34¼	33½	34¼	+1¼
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	19	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
13⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	8	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8	8	8	M'r 22
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	2	40	40	40	
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	143¾	143¾	143¾	+ ⅜
54	45	Am Snuff (3a)	3	45¼	45⅛	45¼	M'r 28
28½	21	Am St F (¾g)	9	22¼	21¾	21⅞	— ⅜
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 18
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'r 29
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	93	93	93	M'r 27
14½	13½	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 25
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	17	161	160⅜	160⅞	
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	6	68½	68	68	— ½
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	+ ½
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7⅛	5	Am Water Wks	17	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90½	90½	90½	M'r 27
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	2	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	7	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
54	51	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	50½	50½	50½	— ½
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	29	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
14¼	12½	Anchor H (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'r 29
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	6	10½	10½	10½	M'r 28
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	6	110¼	109⅞	109⅞	M'r 28
5½	4½	Armour Ill	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	55	55	55	— ¼
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb 13
34⅜	28	Arm Cork (¼g)	3	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (2½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 27
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	3	5	4¾	4¾	M'r 27
7⅜	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	3	7	6⅞	7	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	80	80	80	M'r 21
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	92	92	92	M'r 19
35⅛	32¼	Associates (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'r 17
26⅛	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	47	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
68⅞	60½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	8	69	67⅞	67⅞	— ½
19⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	25	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅜
21⅝	13½	Atl G&W Indes	2	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
25¾	16½	Atl G&W In pf	3	25¼	24½	25	+1¼
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	3	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	M'r 29
7⅞	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48½	48½	48½	M'r 29
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	65	65	65	
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	6	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	M'r 26
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 27
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	1	3⅝	3½	3½	
B							
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	10	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
6	5¼	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅜	Barnsdall (.15g)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ⅛g	7	24	23½	23½	— ½
31⅜	27½	Bayuk (1½)	2	31	30¾	30¾	— ½
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'r 28
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	119	119	119	M'r 25
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	4	36⅜	36⅛	36¼	+ ¼
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
56⅞	55¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	M'r 29
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28	28	28	— ⅜
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	9	77⅜	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	125¼	125¼	125¼	+ ⅛
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	M'r 27
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	5	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅜
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	2	16¾	16	16	M'r 27
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	1	15½	15½	15½	
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	28	28	28	
23⅜	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co (.30g)	20	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	8	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	1	34	34	34	M'r 27
4½	3¾	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	2	10⅜	10½	10½	
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	4	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
41	36½	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36½	36½	36½	M'r 22
44½	38½	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39½	39⅛	39¼	— ⅜
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 28
6⅝	5⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb 27
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	22¼	22	22	M'r 29
12⅜	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	10	4	4	4	
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	3	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 24
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31	31	31	+ ½
18½	16¼	Burling Mills (1)	2	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	M'r 29
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	M'r 25
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 28
5½	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
21⅝	20	But Bro pf (1½)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
4⅜	3½	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 29
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	M'r 27
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	3	10	10	10	M'r 28
C							
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	4	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1	1	1	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
13¾	11⅜	Canada Dry(.80)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'r 29
4⅛	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	66	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon M (½g)	1	39½	39½	39½	+1
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 28
30½	26	Carpent Stl(¼g)	1	27	27	27	— ⅛
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10)	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	48	48	48	M'r 26
50¼	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	8	42⅜	42	42¼	— ⅛
28⅜	22	Celanese (⅛g)	4	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
10	7	Celotex Cp (⅛g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
22¾	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	21	21	21	M'r 29
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	
2⅝	2¼	Cent RR NJ	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
27¾	22⅛	Cent Violetta S	3	6	6	6	M'r 26
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb 24
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	8	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
21¼	18	Chain Belt (½g)	3	18½	18½	18½	M'r 28
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	— ¼
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	M'r 27
44½	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	12	40¼	40	40¼	+ ½
102½	98½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	M'r 29
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1¼	⅝	Chi & E Ill	39	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ¼
3⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	75	4½	3½	4	+ ⅝
1⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	23	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛
6½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	104	6½	6	6½	+ ⅝

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 27
15½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	8	13¼	13	13	M'r 28
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	M'r 27
52½	49¼	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	+1¼
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 29
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 28
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 15
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	M'r 20
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 29
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
72⅛	62¼	Chrysler (1½g)	24	63¼	62¼	62⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	9¼	City I & F (.30g)	7	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 28
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ⅜g	1	35	35	35	M'r 26
33⅜	27⅜	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 29
35	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	34⅛	33⅜	33⅜	— ½
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	5	31½	31¼	31¼	
106	87	Coca-Cola (⅜g)	2	95	95	95	— ¼
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	M'r 22
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
102½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	6	102½	102½	102½	M'r 27
30¼	24¼	Collins & A 2¼g	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
20	15	Col Fuel & I ½g	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 29
21¾	18¼	Colum Br A .45g	8	18	18	18	
21	17⅞	Colum Br B .45g	2	18	18	18	M'r 28
4⅞	3¾	Col G&E (.10g)	49	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	80½	80½	80½	
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
24⅞	22½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	23	23	23	M'r 26
80⅛	74½	Col Carb (1g)	3	76⅞	75½	75½	M'r 28
31	28⅛	Comi Credit (3)	5	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
104	100¼	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	101	100½	100½	M'r 26
37⅞	34	Comi Inv Tr (4)	2	34	34	34	
110	105	ComTcv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'r 28
11⅜	8¾	Comi Solv (¾e)	65	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅜	Com'th & South	73	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	59	58½	59	
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	3	28½	28¾	28⅜	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 14
18½	16⅜	Congoleum (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	M'r 28
29⅜	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	10	27⅜	27¼	27½	
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (13⅛e)	7	12⅜	12½	12½	M'r 28
7½	5⅞	Cons Cop (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	31	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ¼
107⅜	104	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	104¾	104½	104½	— ¼
¾	½	Con Film Ind	4	½	½	½	— ⅛
8	7⅜	Cons F pf (¼k)	2	7½	7½	7½	M'r 29
3⅛	2⅛	Cons Laundries	3	2½	2½	2½	
6	5⅜	Cons Oil (½)	18	5½	5⅜	5½	
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 28
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	4	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	M'r 20
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	M'r 26
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
12⅜	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	7	12⅛	11¾	12	
1	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	31	1⅛	1	1	
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	9	86½	95½	96	—2
40½	36	Cont Can (1⅝g)	1	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
8¼	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	M'r 28
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	39	39	39	
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	9	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (1¼g)	17	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
23½	17¼	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	17½	17¼	17½	M'r 25
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Evans Reports Farmers' 1940 Achievements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Farmers are still producing food and fiber for city consumers at less than parity although farm buying power in 1939-40 was 72 per cent greater than in 1932 and equal to that of 1929, R. M. Evans, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, reported.

The report of the AAA declares that its work is directed toward "the goal of an impregnable national defense."

Granary Praised

The ever-norma' granary feature of the farm program is described as "a principle of agricultural planning that has to do with the building up and maintenance of abundant reserve supplies—reserves of surplus products in bins and warehouses and reserves of fertility in the soil to guarantee abundant production in the future."

There were 5,756,000 farmers cooperating in the 1939-40 program, the report shows, and at the end of the fiscal year more than 6,000,000 were enrolled in the 1940 program. The 1939 participation represented a gain of 10 per cent over the number participating in 1938 and 58 per cent over the number participating in 1937. The crop land on participating farms in 1939 represented 78 per cent of all crop land in the United States.

The report lists achievements of farmers in carrying out principal soil-building practices under the 1939 program. There were 41,429,000 acres of new planting of grasses and legumes and permanent pasture mixtures, 25,934,000 acres of green manure and cover-crop plantings, 352,000 acres of forest tree practices, including plantings, maintaining and improving, stands, nongrazing of wood lots and, in the Northeastern States, rehabilitation of hurricane-damaged woodland.

The following achievements are also listed:

Natural reseeding of pastures by deferred grazing on 3,470,000 acres and use of 19,241,000 pounds of seeds in artificial reseeding of pastures.

Protection of 25,960,000 acres by such erosion-control and water-conservation practices as protected summer fallow, strip cropping and contour-farming methods.

Construction of 355,000,000 feet of terraces for erosion control.

Soil Improved

Application to the soil of 5,792,000 tons of lime and 637,000 tons of super phosphate.

Farmers participating in the 1939 program earned conservation payments, including range conservation payments, totaling $497,311,000, from which small deductions were made for county association expenses and price adjustment payments on corn, wheat, cotton and rice totaling $211,742,000.

Thus a combined total of $709,053,000 in payments, exclusive of other income resulting from the program, was added to the cash income of the nation's farmers for their 1939 adjustment and conservation efforts.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Naumkeag Stm C 36 pf	$1 ..	Apr. 15	Apr. 7	
Accumulated				
Portland Gas Lt Co	$1 ..	Apr. 15	Apr. 1	
Irregular				
Babcock & Wilcox	50c ..	Apr. 20	Apr. 15	
Boylston MktAsso	$3c ..	Apr. 5	Apr. 5	
Lazarus (P&R)&Co	35c ..	Apr. 25	Apr. 15	
Midw P&S Co Inc	15c ..	Apr. 15	Apr. 8	
Naumkeag Stm Cotton Co	$1 ..	Apr. 15	Apr. 7	
St. Jo Stkyds Co	50c ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 22	
Shuron Optical	35c ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	
Union Bag & Pap	25c ..	Apr. 8	Apr. 5	
Waterbury Farrell Fdy & Mach Co	75c ..	Mar. 31	Mar. 25	
Initial				
Hawaiian Elec Co Ltd 5% pf	25c Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5	
Kan E P 5% pf	$1.25 ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Mutual Inv Fd Inc shs	5c ..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Resumed				
U S Ind Alcohol	25c Q	May 1	Apr. 15	
Inter Isld Stm N	**Reduced** 25c ..	Mar. 25	Mar. 19	
U S Ind Alcohol	**Extra** 25c ..	May 1	Apr. 15	
Albany Packg Co Do 7% pf	**Regular** $1 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	
Am H & F 1st pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	
Am Home prod	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Ark Fl Gd Co 6% pf	20c M	May 1	Apr. 14	
Aro Eqpmnt Corp	15c ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	
Badger Pap Mills Inc 6% pf	15c ..	Apr. 15	Apr. 5	
Beatty Bros Ltd 7% pf	75c Q	May 1	Apr. 21	
Brandtjen & Kluge Co pf	$1.50 Q	May 1	Apr. 15	
Bridgeport Hydra Co	40c Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 24	
Brookline Tr Co(Brkline, Mass)	$3 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	
Cent N Y Pow pf	$1.25 Q	May 1	Mar. 25	
Chapman Valve	50c Q	May 1	Apr. 10	
City Baking (Balt) 7% pf	$1.75 Q	May 1	Apr. 26	
Davidson Bros Inc 7% pf	$1.75 Q	May 1	Apr. 25	
Elect Bd&Sh $6 pf	$1.50 Q	May 1	Apr. 21	
Do $5 pf	$1.25 Q	May 1	Apr. 21	
Gt Southn Life Ins Co (Houston, Texas)	35c Q	Apr. 10	Apr. 1	
Hartfd Fl Ln Co 6% pf	68¾c Q	May 1	Apr. 15	
Hartfd Ntl Bk & Tr Co (Hartford)	25c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	
Hempstead Bk (LI)	$3 S	Apr. 1	Mar. 31	
Henkel Clauss Co $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	
Industrial Accept Ltd 5% conv pf	$1.25 Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 24	
Investors Fd C Inc	10c ..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Investors Mtg (Bridgeport) Do 7% pf	15c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25	
Kootenay Belle G M Ltd	$1.75 Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25	
Ludlow Valve pf	2c Q	Apr. 22	Apr. 15	
Maui Agr Co Ltd	10c ..	Apr. 1	Mar. 18	
McCrory St 5% pf	$1.25 Q	May 1	Mar. 21	
Mont Pow $6 pf	$1.50 Q	May 1	Apr. 18	
Narragansett Electric 4½% pf	56¼c Q	May 1	oApr. 15	
Nat Distillers Prod	50c Q	May 1	Apr. 15	
Nat Ex Bank (Wheeling, W Va)	$1 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	
Packer Corp	25c Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5	
Penn Pow $5 pf	$1.25 Q	May 1	Apr. 15	
Rhode Island P S A	$1 Q	May 1	Apr. 15	
Do $2 pf	$1 Q	May 1	Apr. 15	
Second Nat Bank (Boston)	50c Q	May 1	Apr. 15	
Shippers Car Line	$1 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	
Silbak Prem Mines	4c ..	Apr. 25	Apr. 4	
Springfield City Water 7% pf A	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Do 6% pf C	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Do 7% pf B	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Springfield Safe Dep & Trust (Mass)	50c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	
Sun Ray Drug Do pf	20c ..	May 1	Apr. 15	
Thatcher Mfg pf	37½c Q	May 1	Apr. 15	
Union Elec of Missouri 15 pf	$1.25 Q	May 15	Apr. 30	
United Mer & Man	25c ..	June 16	June 2	
Wakefield Trust (R I)	$2 Q	Apr. 3	Mar. 31	
Wash Gas Light Do $4.50 cm cv pf	37½c ..	May 1	Apr. 18	
	$1.12½ Q	May 10	Apr. 30	
Wisconsin Gas & Elec 4½% cum pf	$1.12½ Q	Apr 15	Mar. 31	

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 2½s 54-52	102.8	102.8	102.8
1 2⅞s '60-55	109.26	109.26	109.26
2 2¾s 65-60	109.25	109.25	109.25

Home Owners Loan

1 2½s '44-42	102.18	102.18	102.18

New York City Bonds

7 3s '80	10-3/8	11¼	101¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	46¼	46	46
8 Alleghany cv 5s '44	95¼	94¾	95
13 Alleghany cv 5s '49	83½	83	83½
6 Alleghany 5s '50 st	62¼	62	62¼
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107	106¾	107
13 Am & For P5s 2030	58	57½	58
2 Am Int 5½s '49	102½	102½	102½
2 Am T&T 5½s '43	102¾	102¾	102¾
17 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107½	107⅜	107⅜
6 Am T Ftr cv 5s '50	103½	103¼	103½
2 Am W W & E 6s 75	110	110	110
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106½	106½	106½
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	87	87	87
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	35	35	35
9 B&O 1st 2mtg 4s 48 st	31½	31½	31½
47 B&O 95 st A	71	71	71
25 B&O 95 stC	47⅜	47	47⅜
44 B&O 2000 st D	53	52¾	53
58 B&O 96 st F	46¾	46½	46½
211 B&O cv 4½ st	47	46½	46¾
10 B&O 4s 48	27⅞	26¾	27⅞
5 B&OPLE&WV4s51st	70	69½	69⅞
25 B&O S W 50 st	58½	58½	58½
5 B&O T C 4s 59	48¾	48	48¾
2 Bang & Aroo-en 4s 51	56	56	56
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	49	49	49
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	50	50	50
1 Beth St 3½s 52	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	105¼	105¼	105¼
71 Boston&Me 5s '70	100¼	100¼	100¼
37 Boston&Me 4s 60	29	28¼	28¼
5 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	74¼	74	74
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	15½	15½	15½
14 Bur C R&N 3½s st	106¼	106¼	106¼
20 Bur C R&No 5s 34	47½	47⅜	47⅜
4 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	6	6	6
13 Bush Term 5s 55	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 Cal Pac Pow 4s 66	43¼	43¼	43½
82 Can Pac 4s perp	107½	107½	107½
12 Celanese 3s '55	62	61½	62
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	98¼	98¼	98⅛
50 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	83	83	83
48 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4¾	4¾	4¾
66 Cen of Ga 5s '59 D	4¾	4¾	4¾
25 Cen Ga Sha'4s 51	12¼	11¾	12
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	53¼	52¼	53
33 Cen R R NJ 1st 48	73½	73½	73½
36 Cen R R N J 5s 87	74	74	74
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	18¼	18	17⅝
1 C&I 3½s 70	16	15½	15⅝
117 Chn & Alton 3s 49	10¾	10¾	10¾
17 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	16	14½	15½
17 CB&Q gen 4s 58	84½	84½	84½
34 CB&Q 1st 4½s 77	88	85¾	85¾
11 CB&Q 4s 89	98¼	98	98
80 CB&Q 3½ Ill 49	94¼	94⅛	94⅛
31 Chi Gt Wst inc 4½s	26½	26½	26½
8 Ch Gt Wst 1st 4s 88	35¾	34¾	34¾
63 Chi I & L 4s 63	68	67¾	67¾
63 Chi I & L 5s 66	10¼	10¼	10¼
242 Chi&NW 4s Pac 5s 75	10¼	10¼	10¼
289 CMSP&P gen 5s 2000 A	10¼	9¾	9¾
5 CM&SP 4½s 89P	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 CM&SP 4½s 89C	39¾	39⅜	39¾
3 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39¼	39¼	39¼
31 Chi&NW 5s 2037	38¼	38¼	38¼
28 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	28¾	28¾	28¾
18 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	16½	15¾	16¾
155 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	24¼	24	24⅜
189 Chi&NW 5½s 37C	24	23½	24
29 Chi & NW 4s 87	23½	23½	23½
102 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	16	15¾	16
76 Chi & NW 4s 87	23½	23	23½
30 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	23½	23	23¼
10 Chi & NW 5s 37	23¼	23¼	23¼
30 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	12½	12	12⅜
30 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	25¼	25¼	25¼
95 CRI & P 4s 88	23¾	23¾	23¾
97 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	19¾	19⅜	19¾
97 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	19	19	19
42 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	11¼	11¼	11½
61 CRI & P rfg 4s34 ct reg	10½	10½	10¾
29 CTH & SE inc5s60	63	63	63
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	51½	50½	51½
43 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Choc Okl&Gf 5s 43	93¾	93¾	93¾
23 Choc Okl&Gf 5½s 52	30¾	30	30¾
2 Cin Gas & El 3½s 66	14	14	14
108 CC&StL 4½s 77	108	108	108
14 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	58¾	58¾	58¾
9 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	78	77¾	78
9 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	89¼	89¼	89¼
19 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	78¼	78¼	78⅝
647 Col & So 4s 80	71	71	71
12 ColumbiaG 5s 52 May	23¾	23¾	23¾
9 Columbia G 5s 2061	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Col&So Oh El 3½s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Com'l Mack Inc 6s ww	105	105	105
9 Comwlth Ed 4s 68	39½	39½	39½
2 Con Edis 3½s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Con Edis 3½s 68	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Con Gas cv 3½s 51	105	104¾	104¾
14 Con Rub 5½s Jan	25	25	25
1 Conum Pow 3½s 70	109½	109½	109½
2 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	96¼	96	96
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	16½	16½	16½
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97	97	97
7 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	107¾	107¾	107¾
51 D&RG 4½s 36	52¾	51	52
3 D&RG ww5 5s 55	11⅞	11¼	11⅞
49 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
14 D&RG West 5s 78	1¾	1¾	1¾
6 Det Ed 4s 65	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Dulu Sup SS&A 5s 37	110½	110½	110½
15 Wuquesne Lt 3¼s 65	20½	20½	20½
2 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	108	107⅞	107⅞
67 Erie rfg 5s 67	97	97	97
46 Erie rfg 5s 75	23½	23¼	23¼
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96 reg	50¾	50¾	50¾
2 Erie cv 4s 53 A	50¾	50¾	50¾
1 Erie Rene 6s 57	45¾	45¾	45¾
2 Fed L&T 5s 42	109	109	109
11 Firest T&R 3½s 48	100	100	100
6 Fla E Cst 5s 74	104¼	104	104
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	6	9¾	9½
15 Gen Stl Cst 5½s 49	9	9	9
5 Ga & Ala Cn 5s	90	89⅞	90
2 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	13	13	13
21 Goodrich 4¼s 56	21	20½	21
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Gt Nor 5s '53 A	107	106¾	107
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
38 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	93½	93½	93½
27 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	108	108	108
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	102¾	102¼	102¼
30 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	98¼	97⅞	97⅞
1 Gt Bay & W deb B	84¼	83¾	84¼
19 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	81½	81¼	81½
35 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	69	68½	69
11 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	44¾	44½	44½
22 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	29½	29	29½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	43¾	43¾	46¼
1 N H Bell Tel 2¾s 81	12¾	12¾	12¾
6 Ill Cen 3½s 52	100¾	100¾	100¾
12 Ill Cen 4s 52	42	41¾	42
12 Ill Cen 4s 53	44¾	44¾	44¾
25 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¾	43	43¾
61 Ill Cen 4s 55 66	45¾	45	45¼
30 Ill Cen 5s 55	44¾	44¼	44¾
163 IC&CSL&NO 5s 62A	52¼	52	52¼
50 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63-B	47⅞	46½	47⅞
47 Int Cst Nor aj 6s 52	43¾	43	43½
31 Int Cst Nor 6s 52	1¾	1¾	1¾
26 Int Cst Nor 5s 56	15½	15¼	15½
31 Int Cst Nor 5s 56 B	14¾	14½	14¾
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	14¾	14½	14⅝
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	46	45¾	46
66 Int T&T 4½s 52	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
126 Int T&T 5s 55	45¼	44½	45¼
1 Int Sth Sti 3½s 50	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
29 James F&Clea 4s 59	67¾	66½	67¼
29 KCFl&Gt Ch 4½s '61	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
41 KCFl&M 4s '36 ct	44	43	44
10 K C Souths 3s '50	42½	42¾	42½
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	66¾	66¾	66¾
2 Kresge Found 3s '50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	103	103	103
1 LS&MS 3½s '97	59	59	59
1 Lackawanna Nit inc '75	94	94	94
1 Leh&NY 4s '45	29	29	29
18 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	41	40	41
1 LehValCoal 5s '74 st	68	68	68
1 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	41¼	41¼	41¼
8 Leh Val rfg 4½s '50	47¼	47¼	47¼
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	47¾	47	47¾
3 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	26¼	26¼	26¼
11 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34¼	32¾	33¼
116 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31¼	30	30½
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	29½	29	29
18 LouAN 5s 2003 B	123¼	123¼	123½
2 LouAN 4½s 2003	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 LouAN 3¾s 2003	100	100	100
1 LouAN N 3½s '50 A	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 LouAN&So Jt M 4s '52	104½	104½	104½
7 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
5 Mich Cen 4½s '79	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	66½	66½	66½
85 M & St L 5s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 MSP&SSM 5½s '34 ct	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
54 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
155 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11¼	11¼	11¼
94 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11½	11¼	11¼
94 M-K-T 4½s '78	30½	30	30
89 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	10½	10	10¼
73 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	27¼	26	27¼
73 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	38½	36¾	38¾
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	38½	36¾	38¾
17 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	25¾	24	25¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	1	1	1
31 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	2½	1¾	1½
81 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	24¾	24½	24¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	24¾	24½	24¾
43 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	24¾	24½	24¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	25¾	25¾	25¾
91 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	24¾	24¼	24½
3 Mont Pow 3½s '66	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
35 Mor & Essex 5s '55	105½	105½	105½
72 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	39¾	39	39½
46 Bor&Essex 3½s 2000	36	35	35¾
11 NashCha&StL 4s '78	41¼	40¾	41¼
11 Nat Dairy 3¼s '66	69½	68⅞	69½
	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	58	58	58
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	106	106	106
2 N Orl Term 4s '53	77¾	73¾	73¾
22 N O Tex & M 5½s '54	43	42½	43
11 NY & Grnwd L 5s '46 C	42	42	42
38 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50	49½	49⅞
60 NYC 4½s 2013 A	68½	67½	67¾
9 NYC cn 4s '98	60¾	60	60¼
5 NYC 3¾s '46	67½	67	67½
18 NYC cv 3¼s '52	95½	95½	95½
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	64¾	63¾	64¾
6 NYC & HR 3½s '97	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	86½	86½	86½
39 NY Chi & St L 6s '41	63½	63½	63½
	97¾	97½	97½
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 NY Chi & St L 5½s '74A	74	74	74
25 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	63	62¾	62½
5 NY Dock cv 5s '47	66½	66½	66½
4 NY Dock Co 4s '51	61½	61¼	61¼
1 NY Edis 3½s '65	106⅞	106⅞	106¾
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	115	115	115
19 NY Lack & W 4½s '73	56	55	56
10 NY Lack & W 4s '73 A	52¾	52½	53¾
64 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	28½	28¼	28⅜
2 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	27	27	27
6 NY NH & H clt 6s '40	45½	45½	45½
31 NY NH & H 4½s '67	27½	26¾	27¼
2 NY NH & H 4s '47	26	26	26
5 NY NH & H 4s '56	26½	26	26½
31 NY NH & H 4s '57	5½	5	5½
31 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6¾	5¾	6½
45 NY O & W gen 4s '55	2¼	2	2¼
8 NY Ry 6s '38 st	105⅜	105	105
3 NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	105⅜	105¾	105¾
3 NY S&W gen 5s '40	15	14¾	15
1 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	38	38	38
2 NY Transp R 6s '46 st	100½	100½	100½
19 Norf&Sou 5s '61 ct	92	91¾	91¾
7 Nor Am Co 4s '59	18	18	18
7 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
5 Nor Ohio 5s '45 unst	106	106	106
34 Nor Pac 4s 2047	73	73	73
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	68	67½	67¾
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	60	60	60
19 Nor Pac 4½s '2047	60	60	60
7 Nor Pac 4s '97	54	53½	53⅞
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	80¼	80	80¼
7 Ogden & L Cha 4s'48	45	44½	45
4 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	6	5¾	6
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	107	110	110
5 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112½	112½	112½
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	108	107¾	108
6 Para Pict cv 3¾s '47	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 Pat & Pass 5s '49	95½	95½	95½
2 Penn P & Lt 4½s 74	124	124	124
11 Penn P & Lt 3½s 69	109	109	109
2 Penn RR gen 5s 68	108¾	108¼	108¾
29 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	112¾	112½	112½
20 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
2 Penn RR gen 4½s 81	96	95½	95¾
7 Penn RR 4¼s 84 E	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
18 Penn RR 3¾s 70	102¾	102¼	102¼
3 Penn RR 3½s 52	96	96	96
3 Peoria & E 1st 4s 60	90¾	90¾	90¾
10 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	50½	50	50½
21 Pere Marq 5s 56	63¾	61¾	63¾
46 Pere Marq 4½s 80	80	79½	79⅞
4 Pere Marq 4s 56	72¾	72¾	72¾
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106¼	106½	106½
13 Phila Co 5s 67	107⅝	107⅛	107⅛
3 Ph Read C&I cv6s 49	18	17¾	18
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	18	17¾	18
1 PCC & St L 4½s 42B	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Pitts&WVa4½s'58A	54½	54½	54½
12 Pitts&WCa4½s'60C	54½	53¾	54½
4 Pond Gen E4½s'60	83½	83½	83½
6 PressedSteel 5s '51	95½	95½	95½
1 ProcSec 4s '57	33¼	33	33¼
10 Scadg 4½s'97A	83	83	83
1 Pb Readg 4½s'97B	104	104	104
5 Rem Rand 4½s'56ww	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 RepublicStl4½s'61	104	104	104
3 Republic Stl 4½s '56	42½	42	42½
17 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	10	9½	9¾
130 Rio Grow clt 4s '49	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
12 Rl Ark & Lou 5s'34	1	1	1
1 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
1 SaguenayPow4¼s'66	93¾	93¾	93¾
12 StGElM&S4sR&G '33	70	69½	69½
2 StLPub Svc 5s '59	68½	68½	68½
37 St L S F 5s '50 B	70½	70½	70½
15 StLSW 4½s '78ct st	14¼	14¼	14¼
21 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	13¼	13½	13⅝
14 St L S W 5s '52	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
39 St L SW rfg 5s '90	12¼	12¼	12¼
31 St P&KC SL5s '41	25½	25½	25½
27 SA&A Pass 4s '43	16½	16	16½
199 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¼	8¼	8¼
31 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	92½	90¼	92½
8 Sea A L 4s '49	7¾	6¾	7¼
63 Sea A L 4s '50 st	11¼	11¼	11¼
60 Sea AL 4s 50 unst	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59c	3¾	3¾	3¾
42 Sea-Fir 6s 35A ct	3	3	3
1 Sea All Fla 6s 35B ct	99¾	95¾	95¾
4 Shell Un 2½s 54	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 So Bell T&T 3s 79	50½	49¾	50¼
142 Sou Pac Can 4s	50¾	49¾	50¾
107 Sou Pac 4½s 81	66¾	66¾	66¾
230 So Pac 4½s 69	50¾	49¾	50¾
42 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66¾	66¾	66¾
44 So Pac clt 4s 49	46¾	46¾	46¾
3 So Pac clt 4s 49 reg	46½	46	46
55 So Pac 3½s'56	61	60½	61
119 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	51¾	51¼	51¾
7 So Pac SF Ter 4s 50	82¾	82¼	82½
7 South Ry 6½s 56	87¾	87¼

Commerce and Finance

Vital Changes in American Economy Recommended to Congress

Business and Industry

Commodity Price Control Test Awaited

Wholesale commodity prices in general, as typified by the U. S. Bureau of Labor's index covering 887 items, have advanced about eight per cent, since the outbreak of the war, says the First National Bank of Boston in the bank's New England Letter.

"On the other hand," continues the letter, "sensitive imported raw materials have gone up more than 40 per cent during this period. The principal factor responsible for this spectacular advance is the growing tension in the Far East, an important source of these commodities. For some time the government has been accumulating huge supplies of materials for defense needs and it is reported that about one half of the scheduled amount has been delivered to this country."

Depend Upon Far East

Continuing the bank says, "we depend upon the Far East for about 97 per cent of our crude rubber requirements. It is estimated that we have on hand and afloat a sufficient supply to cover about eight months of our regular requirements.

"About nine tenths of our tin imports come from the Far East. Stocks on hand and afloat will meet domestic needs for about 15 months. Our government has arranged for large purchases of tin from Bolivia as well as for the construction of a tin smelter in this country. In the event of any interruption to shipments of this metal, the supply could be conserved by allocation or substitutes. Other commodities for which we are dependent upon the Far East include silk, manila fiber, tung oil, tungsten and quinine.

"The tight situation in lead is being relieved through larger imports and increased domestic production. The position of copper is being improved by scheduled shipments of 25,000 tons a month from Latin America. In the case of zinc, a voluntary system of rationing has been worked out.

"Mandatory priority has been placed upon aluminum, with the consequence that non-defense supplies have been curtailed. The output of this metal is being steadily increased so that by midsummer of 1942 it is expected to be approximately twice as large as in 1940, and the available supply should then be sufficient for all requirements. The urgent demand for magnesium led the defense commission in mid-February to restrict its use to defense purposes for 90 days.

Exports Are Low

"While domestic demand for farm products is the highest on record, our exports are the lowest since the Civil War. Supplies of practically all farm products are superabundant, with prices bolstered by loans and subsidies as well as by marketing through Federal relief agencies. The situation can be relieved somewhat by heavy shipments of foodstuffs to Great Britain and elsewhere under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Bill.

"The real test of our ability to keep prices within bounds will come perhaps when industry is operating at full capacity with approximately all available workers employed.

"The method of financing the heavy governmental expenditures will also have an important influence upon the price trend. The sale of government securities to the public will have a restraining effect upon prices as it will cut down on consumption.

"Finally, it has been proposed that the government fix prices. But this is a highly complicated procedure and in order to be effective would entail complete regimentation all along the line."

OPPORTUNITY is offered—Industry, large or small, to locate in centrally situated city of 45,000 at low cost. Plentiful supply of intelligent labor, factory sites, raw and finished materials, and good living conditions. Low taxes. Excellent location as a warehousing and distributing point; midway between New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Four railroads, four trunk highways. One-half population of U. S. can be reached by truck over night. Meritorious business can be financed. Address

Greater New Castle Association
NEW CASTLE, PENNA.

TNEC Three-Year Study Far-Reaching

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The TNEC has made the most comprehensive study of what makes the American economy tick in modern times.

In 2 years and 9 months TNEC has taken over 20,000 pages of direct testimony in 37 volumes, interrogated 552 American business leaders, presented 3,300 technical exhibits and printed 43 monographs, some running to 759 pp. Already over 230,000 volumes of its researches has been distributed as government "best sellers," which are sold at cost from the Government printing office.

TNEC received $1,070,000 and will return $8,000 to the Treasury April 3 when its life expires. It is one of the few Government investigations that concluded its work in its own legal lifetime. Only work not completed is a 16-chapter, 400-page summary to be comprised in a "final report of the executive secretary," Mr. Dewey Anderson, for publication in about a month.

Over 88 Per Cent Of National Banks Make Personal Loans

WASHINGTON (AP) — Presto Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, said more than 88 per cent of national banks in the United States and its possessions were making personal and retail installment loans to customers.

He reported a survey at the beginning of the year showed that national banks had $819,535,000 investments in such loans. This amount was equal to 12 per cent of total loans to customers but the total loans figure did not include loans on real estate or for the financing of securities transactions.

Of the retail installment paper held by the banks, $161,028,000 was invested in FHA improvement loans. Personal loans to individuals amounted to $204,367,000.

The proportions of their funds invested in such loans, Mr. Delano added, was highest in the Pacific states and lowest in the New England and the South.

Shoe Prices Seen Rising Moderately

WASHINGTON (AP) — Harriet Elliott, consumer representative on the defense commission, said that shoe manufacturers summoned here to discuss the price situation agreed that the "present outlook is for not more than moderate increases."

Miss Elliott said the concensus of the conference was that prices would not advance beyond increases in cost, that sufficient supplies of hides were available for both military and civilian requirements, and that military requirements would have little disturbing effect on consumer markets.

"Recent advances in shoe prices have resulted in large part from what must be regarded as unwarranted apprehension over the supply situation," she said in a statement.

Those participating in the conference:

J. F. McElwain, President, J. F. McElwain Company, Nashua, N. H.; John A. Bush, President, Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis; Raymond Mills, Endicott-Johnson Corporation, Endicott, N. Y.; D. S. Stauffer, Vice-President, International Shoe Company, St. Louis; L. V. Hershey, President, Hagerstown Shoe and Legging Company, Hagerstown, Md.; J. P. Saunders, Secretary, General Shoe Corporation, Nashville, Tenn.; J. B. Berry, United States Shoe Corporation, Cincinnati.

Int'l Telephone Reports Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. reported its operating companies in nine foreign countries gained 10,100 telephones in January and February, bringing the total to 1,132,000.

TNEC Arraigns Concentration Of Economic, Political Power; Asks Life Insurance Reforms

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31 — After the most searching Federal investigation of America's economic life undertaken in modern times lasting two years and nine months and costing $1,070,000, the Temporary National Economic Committee concluded its existence today by presenting a list of 28 major and dozens of minor recommendations to the President designed to curb monopoly and the concentration of economic power which it declared is now menacing democratic government.

As an instance of this concentration it cited the bunching of defense contracts in a few great corporations in a few states. Forty-five per cent of all contracts amounting to over $13,000,000,000 have gone to "six closely interrelated corporate groups" it charged, and 62 companies or interrelated groups are quoted as receiving "80 per cent of the total."

Forthright Change Required

The TNEC recommends the establishment of permanent Bureau of Industrial Economics, a series of 10 drastic enlargements of the anti-trust enforcement machinery, overhaul of the antitrust enforcement machinery, overhaul of the patent laws and such positive recommendations as repeal of the Miller-Tydings price-fixing law, legislation outlawing the basing point system (now used by dozens of big industries), and creation of a continuing committee to study interstate trade barriers.

The report is also significant for what it does not recommend. After making "the most extensive study of life insurance" since the Armstrong investigation by Charles Evans Hughes in 1906, the TNEC decides to give the industry another chance without Federal regulation and offers a series of 16 recommendations, most of them advisory for closer state control, but coupled with a warning that if something "forthright" is not done, then "all-inclusive Federal control will be required."

Four Dissenting Votes

The final report also supports Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyo., the chairman, in his long continued drive for Federal charters for all interstate corporations. This proposal was long advocated by the late William E. Borah. The present discussion and recommendation, which embraces about one-fifth of the space of the final report, carries 4 dissenting votes however, of the 10 TNEC members who participated in the final meeting of March 26 when the recommendations were drawn up. Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine also reserved the right to make later reservations on the whole TNEC program at this meeting so the immediate vote on the national charter proposal appears to have been 5 to 4. For most of the other TNEC proposals, recommendations were unanimous.

The TNEC leaves no doubt of its unanimous belief that concentration of wealth menaces the whole democratic process. There is no dissent from the following statement—

"We know that most of the wealth and income of our country is owned by a few large corporations, that these corporations in turn are owned by an infinitesimally small number of people and that the profits from the operation of these corporations go to a very small group with the result that the opportunities for new enterprise, whether corporate or individual, are constantly being restricted."

The philosophic thesis of the final report is that concentration of wealth has brought about the present centralization of government. Again and again it is declared that "the rise of political centralism is largely the product of economic centralism. . . . The concentration of economic power and wealth by means of practices, devices and organizations which decency and common sense condemn must first be stopped, if enterprise is to be kept free from government control."

28 Major TNEC Proposals

Following the 28 major TNEC recommendations listed below, are supplemental statements by five of the members, urging greater emphasis of specific points. The final report is apparently compiled after the fashion of a Fortune magazine round-table, with the recommendations representing the highest common denominator of agreement among the widely-diversified TNEC membership, ranging from Conservatives to Liberals and including 3 Senators, 3 Congressmen and 6 heads of executive bureaus.

A summary of conclusions and recommendations follows, many of them supporting proposals advanced by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress April 28, 1938, first proposing the TNEV inquiry:

1. Preamble—

In an extensive preamble and summary the TNEC unanimously agrees that there is dangerous concentration of economic power in a few hands, as indicated most recently in defense contracts, that concentration of wealth has been accompanied by concentration of governmental power, and it recommends maintenance "of free, competitive enterprise."

2. Historical—

Anti-monopoly action, the TNEC concludes in its historical summary of evidence given before it, will not be adequate alone unless the economic imbalance that subjects "more than a third of our people" to poverty is corrected. The TNEC indorses such measures as the food stamp plan, slum clearance, low-cost housing, for this end.

3. Passing on technological gains—

With widespread technological displacement of workers "vividly revealed by hearings, the committee offers the general conclusion that "a free competitive system offers the best opportunity for the widest participation" in the blessings which should flow from technology.

Seeks Decentralization

4. Strategic location of industries:

With "dangers of size and concentration of plants and industries" revealed in TNEC hearings, the committee unanimously affirms the "desirability of decentralizing industry," on a geographical basis.

5. Defense emergency:

In the existing emergency the President and Congress should so allocate funds that "monopoly control of basic products be eliminated . . . (and) competition may develop" when peace is restored.

6. State price fixing laws:

These are generally condemned.

7. Federal incorporation of interstate business.

The O'Mahoney proposal is recommended, with 4 dissenting votes.

8. Savings and investment:

TNEC attacks as "un-American and unrealistic" the theory that America has reached the limits of its economic achievement: it declares, however, that "it cannot be denied" that national savings may increase faster than national income creating "serious" imbalance. It concludes that there is "no single remedy" but that its specific recommendations will help the situation.

9. Bureau of industrial economics:

TNEC unanimously recommends creation of this Roosevelt-proposed bureau, to gather "factual information concerning the structure and functioning of our industrial economy."

More Recommendations

10. Foreign patent control:

Legislation urged to require Government consent for any patent filed in a foreign country.

11. Miller-Tydings Act:

Repeal of this act, legalizing resale price maintenance contracts in interstate commerce, is recommended, with O'Mahoney, Sumners, Reece and Taylor dissenting.

12. Basing point system:

Legislation declaring basing point of similar pricing systems illegal is unanimously recommended; 29 industries using this system are cited.

13. Interstate trade barriers:

TNEC recommends establishment of a continuing committee on Federal-state relationships to help eliminate such barriers.

14. Government purchasing:

Citing extensive TNEC testimony, the report urges that Government purchasing be straightway centralized in one agency.

15. Anti-trust machinery:

Additional funds and personnel for the Justice Department and Federal Trade Commission are an "absolute necessity."

16. Antitrust legislative changes:

(A) Seven sweeping and specific changes that would revolutionize patent laws are recommended in one of the most drastic TNEC proposals. Patent monopolies are at the base of many vast economic monopolies, it is charged. Save for one minor objection the seven patent recommendations are made unanimously.

(B) All trade associations should register and file periodic reports while "certain types of activity" of some trade associations should be outlawed.

Drastic Restrictions

(C) Corporate mergers: TNEC calls on Congress for drastic restrictions on the right of corporations to merge with each other, and an "outright prohibition" on acquisition of stock in competing companies.

(D) Penalties: Strong criminal remedies for anti-trust violation are urged, with increase of maximum fines on guilty business officials from $5,000, at present, to $50,000.

(E) Legislation proposed to permit the Federal Trade Commission to act as master in chancery.

(The four foregoing drastic anti-trust law proposals are agreed to unanimously.)

TNEC makes 12 specific recommendations to the 48 states urging closer supervision and control of the life insurance companies, shown by TNEC testimony to have $28,000,000,000 of assets. It couples this with four minor proposals for Federal action, including a proposed Federal investigation of fire, casualty and marine insurance. The committee declines to follow the solitary recommendation of Commissioner Pike of SEC, a member of TNEC, for immediate imposition of quasi-Federal regulation of life insurance. However, it warns that such regulation may be necessary. "A fundamental change in the conduct of industrial insurance should occur," it declares at one point. "Otherwise its eventual elimination may be necessary."

It warns also:

"If forthright steps are not taken now to plug the gaps where state regulation cannot do an effective job and to prevent relaxations of regulatory standards in several states such as have occurred in the past to the disadvantage of numerous policyholders, state regulation may eventually decay and all-inclusive Federal control will be required."

Of the 12-man membership of TNEC, the following were present at the final meeting which approved today's report:

Senators O'Mahoney and White.

Representatives Hatton W. Sumners, (D) of Texas, and Carroll Reece, (R) of Tennessee.

Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General; Wayne C. Taylor, Undersecretary, Commerce Department; Commissioner Garland S. Ferguson, FTC; Commissioner Sumner T. Pike, SEC; A. Ford Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Joseph J. O'Connell, Jr., Department of the Treasury.

Of the above, the four opposing the O'Mahoney Federal incorporation proposal were Sumners, Reece, O'Connell and Pike.

Four supplemental "personal statements" accompanied the final report. Mr. Pike amplified his solitary proposals for some form of Federal life insurance supervision. Mr. O'Mahoney urged Congress to call a national business, labor, farm, and consumers' conference to work out "national standards for national economic organizations."

Representative Sumners, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, in a general dissent disagreed with the thesis that big business alone has caused the growth of centralization in government. The fourth "personal statement" signed by Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and Leon Henderson, OPM official who was former TNEC secretary, criticized the report for failing to go far enough and urged immediate establishment of "an official body charged with the duty of charting the next course."

Plan to Save Wrapping Paper

NEW YORK (AP)—As part of defense conservation of industrial materials, useful savings in heavy paper will be achieved through elimination of wrapping from truck tires, the Rubber Manufacturers Association said.

Steel Output Is Unchanged At 99½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States remained unchanged at 99½ per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Establishment of new records in several departments of the industry still is being accomplished," continues the service, "particularly as regards production, sales volume and shipments. March is of course normally a month for records. More recently sales records on more seasonal items have been established. Thus on line pipe for oil and gas new all-time high totals have piled up, with emphasis on long lines in the 100-mile class and with large diameters, involving large steel tonnages. Moreover sales of casings are the largest since March, 1937, says magazine Steel.

Bookings Limited

"More companies are planning to follow the lead of the Inland Steel Co. in announcing definite sales policies which limit bookings to 1941, leaning more and more to purely defense projects. In the rare instances where steel consumers have been compelled to shut down for a few days because of lack of steel they are non-defense plants. Many steelmakers state that their deliveries to consumers are on such a refined schedule that the least upset might cause a short shutdown of consumers, but such close scheduling is for the benefit of the majority.

"Substituting becomes ever more prevalent. Several users of brass and copper pipe and tubing, unable to get supplies, turn to steel pipe. In turn, users of galvanized pipe are often compelled to use black pipe which is satisfactory for less permanent construction such as contonments.

"Some half dozen galvanized sheet manufacturers have stopped production of that product because of zinc shortage and because raw steel is needed more urgently elsewhere. Output has fallen 11 points in a week to 63 per cent of capacity.

Though stainless steel is difficult for the civilian to buy because of nickel shortage the government still gets good service as witnessed by the purchase of a large tonnage of stainless strip for fabrication into food trays, with delivery of four weeks promised.

Some Hardships

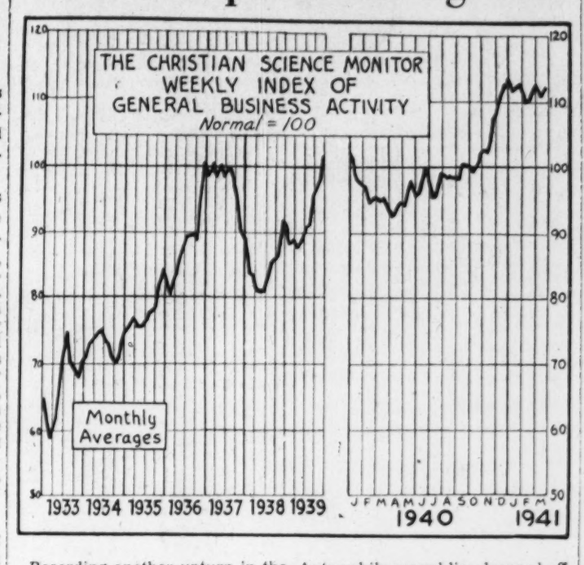
"Orders for defense are increasing rapidly and comprise a much higher percentage than a month ago. In the case of fabricated structural steel the shortage is rather in structural engineers than in plain material. So many defense plants are ultra-modern, perhaps windowless, with artificial ventilation and lighting, that special problems of design delay plans.

"An especial hardship is being suffered by steelmakers who have spent millions of dollars, perhaps, to manufacture and advertise some special kind of steel, they are now finding it difficult to supply it and fearing that from substitutions they may lose much of their markets."

Scheduled automobile production for the week ended March 29 is 124,405 units, a drop of 400 for the week, comparing with 103,370 in the like 1940 week.

Steel's three composite price groups were unchanged, iron and steel at $38.29, finished steel at $56.60 and steelworks scrap at $20.12.

Monitor Index of Business Records Upturn During Week


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1940
1941

Recording another upturn in the week ended March 22, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity continued its irregular sidewise movement of recent weeks. At 112.6 (prel.) on March 22, the index was a full point above the level of the preceding week, 111.6 on March 15. This compared with 111.4 a month ago and 95.4 on March 23, last year.

There was diversity of movement in the components of the index during the week. Miscellaneous freight carloadings eased slightly countering expectations for a further rise.

Bank debits outside New York City on the other hand topped the expectations for an intramonthly advance, setting up the best level since December on an adjusted basis and more than offsetting the loss in carloadings.

The electric power production component was practically unchanged, with output declining only slightly less than usual on the basis of seasonal and trend factors.

Industrial activity continues at a high level although some irregularity is noted in individual lines. Steel operations last week maintained the high level of the previous week, 99½ per cent of capacity. Automobile assemblies dropped off, due mainly to strikes holding up steel supplies.

The volume of engineering awards was reported nearly triple that of a year ago, but there was a slight easing in the week in contracts for new residential building. Activity in the cotton textile industry continued to expand, according to trade sources.

Spurred by more seasonal temperatures and Easter buying, retail trade increased sharply last week in many sections. Sales for the country were estimated 9 to 16 per cent higher compared with the post-Easter trade of last year.

The slow-moving index of wholesale commodity prices prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics received a boost of nearly a point in the week ended March 22, as a result of sharp increases in prices of farm products, fats and oils and major import commodities. At current levels, the index is about 5 per cent above a year ago.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Mar. 22* 1941	Mar. 15 1941	Mar. 23 1940
Combined index	112.6	111.6	95.4
Bank debits outside New York City	114.0	108.1	93.9
Elec power product'n	112.9	112.8	101.1
Misc carloadings	110.5	112.8	86.3

*Preliminary

Number of Workers on the Furniture Industry Pay Roll 14 P. C. Over 1940

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Seidman and Seidman, accountants, reported that the number of employees on the furniture industry's rolls was 2 per cent greater in February than in the preceding month and 14 per cent greater than the corresponding month a year ago. Dollar pay rolls were up 2 per cent from January and 19 per cent over February, 1940.

New orders, following a seasonal trend downward in the month following January's market exhibits, dropped 29 per cent from January's totals, but were 46 per cent above February, 1940.

Shipments rose 17 per cent from the previous month and were 31 per cent above February, 1940, while the backlog of unfilled orders was up 3 per cent from January and 46 per cent higher than a year ago.

The report noted that "orders booked in February came nearer the 1929 levels than any February since that year," and attributed a part of the gain to "substantial replacement buying growing out of larger consumers' incomes."

Anticipation of price rises and shortages that might result from the defense program also was cited as a factor in increased buying.

No Simple Solution Seen to Problems Of Picture Industry

WASHINGTON (AP) — Three economists reported to the Monopoly Committee that there was no "simple" solution to the problems of the motion picture industry in its relations with the public.

This view was expressed in a monograph prepared by W. Duane Evans, Labor Department economist, and Daniel Bertrand and E. L. Blanchard of the Monopoly Committee staff. They said that the industry was dominated by five large companies, "flanked by three satellite organizations unable in their own economic interest to oppose the policies of the controlling five."

"It is a mistake," the report said, "to assume that any such cure-all as 'divorcement of exhibition from production' or 'restoration of competition in the production field' or any other single proposal will resolve all the difficulties of the elements with an interest in this industry. Its problems are part of the larger problem of the development and direction of American industry."

Aircraft Backlog Up $100,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The backlog of unfilled orders of the aircraft industry has increased $100,000,000 during the past month to $3,875,000,000, a total nearly four times as large as a year ago, according to the current issue of Aviation. Plans for further major expansion are being developed in the meantime, the magazine reports, that will postpone until some more distant date the completion of the current program under which deliveries would begin to taper off towards the end of 1942.

Actual orders placed so far, it is stated, amount to around 37,000 aircraft, of which the United States has ordered 21,000 and Great Britain and her allies the remaining 16,000.

Preliminary to the placement of large bomber contracts for which appropriations will be forthcoming shortly, the automobile industry has been recruited to tool up plants and, in some cases, construct new facilities for parts and sub-assembly manufacture under the direction of several prominent aircraft companies.

Under this billion-dollar production plan orders totaling as much as $500,000,000 initially will be subcontracted with the motor car makers.

The following table reported by the publication gives the latest approximate unfilled orders of 25 primary producers:

Allison	$234,000,000
Aviation Corp	20,000,000
Beech	24,000,000
Bell	42,500,000
Boeing	200,000,000
Brewster	103,000,000
Buick	91,000,000
Cessna	25,000,000
Consolidated	325,000,000
Continental	40,000,000
Curtiss-Wright	500,000,000
Douglas	350,000,000
Fairchild	20,000,000
Ford	122,300,000
Grumman	60,000,000
Lockheed	270,000,000
Martin	350,000,000
North American	210,000,000
Northrop	27,000,000
Packard	217,000,000
Republic	60,000,000
Ryan	10,500,000
Studebaker	33,600,000
United Aircraft	425,000,000
Vultee	93,000,000
Total	$3,874,900,000

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OTTAWA (Continued.)

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GOLDEN CREST

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McKINNON FUELS

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Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171

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TORONTO (Continued.)

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CALL Dechaux FRONTENAC 3131

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MEATS, GROCERIES

FRUITS, VEGETABLES

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EASTER GIFTS

bought from HEIM'S are always much appreciated. A wonderful variety of HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARVES, GUEST TOWELS and other linens are now ready for your inspection.

JUL. HEIM

1420 Drummond St. LA. 5098

MODERN COLD STORAGE

12 Months Insurance

Jay Wolfe INC.

FURRIERS

Telephone First Floor Up

*EElair 3166 3190 Phillips Sq.

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You'll Enjoy Shopping at

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Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

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- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

COAL FUEL OIL DOllard 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal

COMPANY LIMITED

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Road, Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3934.

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NEAT, accurate work at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William Street, London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

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Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countried surroundings with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services, all said shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects, containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215 £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us silks and woollies special attention, small repairs free of charge. THE ROYEL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Parkinston Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

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CARBONS, RIBBONS and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 13/14 Camomile St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

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LONDON, S. W., PUTNEY, 6 Mereier Road—(late Ameersham Road). Guests welcomed from 2½ guineas, nice locality, "Countryfied" garden. Apply above address or VICtoria 3306.

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PUTNEY, 11, Howards Lane, London, S. W. 15—Residential rooms, gas fires and ring, bath, E. L., from 23/- p. w. with breakfast (optional) 2 mins. church. Phone Putney 2315.

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LONDON 186, Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms, from 30/- including breakfast. Pad. 4671.

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FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127. Rents Collected Valuations

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WOOLS — ART NEEDLEWORK, KNITTING WOOL in service colours. G. CANNON, 174, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, S. W. 15.

England

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130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2

Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD Highgate Village N.6 MOUNTVIEW 1870

Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green

Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's

for Confectionery of Quality

Agent for Cliftons Chocolates

Fullers Cakes and Confectionery

116 STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

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Practical COATS

For Present Wear

at

BEARMANS Ltd.

Leytonstone, E. 11 Tel. LEY 1131 (6 lines)

LONDON E.—Stratford

BOARDMANS REMOVALS AND STORAGE MAYLAND 2300

BROADWAY STRATFORD E.15

LONDON E.—Woodford

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The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS

8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180

169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184

26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

Warne's Ltd Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters

128, George Lane and 122 High Road

Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford, Bromley, Kent, Upminster

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth

SHIPPING Days STORING

Modern Home Furnishers

WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27

'Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

NUTTING & SONS

High Class Grocery and Provisions

4 Medfield Street, S. W. 15

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Chocolates and Confectionery at 4 Medfield Street

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LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You

The Ealing Hygienic Laundry

FELIX ROAD, EALING

Telephone Ealing 0223

De Luxe Service and Household 2/3 per Dozen Service

The Personal Firm for the Best

MILK and DAIRY SERVICE

HORNBY & CLARKE

Limited

Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED Milk

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One of Ireland's Better Stores

Up-to-date Goods Distinguished by Excellent Quality and Moderate Pricing

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REVELATION SUIT CASES

RESLAW HATS (for Women)

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PIM BROTHERS, LTD., GEORGES ST.

GRANDY

St. Stephen's Green, Dublin

Gentlemen's Outfitters

Lowest Cash Prices

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel, and Cement

at

HEITONS

18, Westmoreland Street

PHONE 92325

GORMAN BROS.

168 Upper Rathmines

Motor Repairs — Spare Parts

New Cars — All Types

Oil and Petrol

The Garage You Can Rely On

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Prisoners of War Fund

Dunoon, Scotland

This town is farsighted enough to visualize the day when many of their boys that were in the armed forces, but now are prisoners of war in Germany, will be coming back to again take up their peacetime activities. A certain proportion of the Dunoon Provost's War Fund has been ear-marked for this eventful day. When these soldiers are set free and arrive home, each one will be handed a sum of money to buy himself a complete kit of civilian clothes.

The Prisoners of War Fund is supported by patrons in many walks of life. Not only well-to-do residents but also soldiers, sailors, and airmen are on the contributing list.

It was estimated that to send the regulation Red Cross parcels to all Dunoon men, that are now prisoners of war, would cost more than £800 a year. However, within a week of the announcement of this fact the Provost had enough on hand to pay the expenses for at least eight months.

Vocations

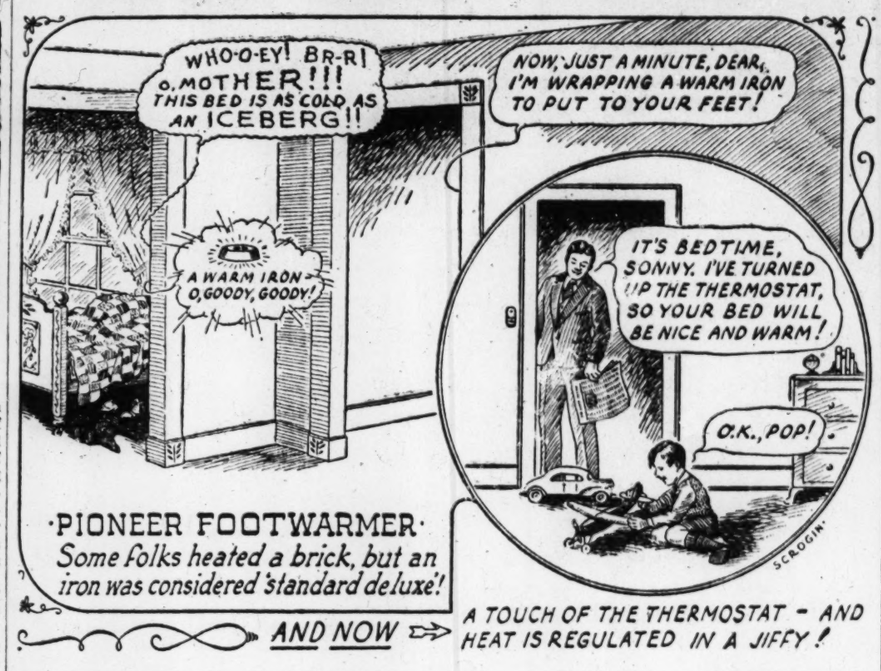
Get-Acquainted Coupons

To help merchants in her community make friends with new residents, a young woman is receiving profitable returns on a novel get-acquainted coupon plan.

Each week, through contacts with utility companies, moving concerns, and realty brokers, she acquires the names of all newcomers in her part of the city. She calls on each one, leaves a coupon book, and explains the various introductory free merchandise and business service offers which neighborhood businessmen make to new arrivals in the community.

By representing a dozen or more merchants, the young woman is able to conduct the service at a nominal cost to each of her employers They willingly pay the service charge she asks in return for the new customers they get through the plan.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!


WHO-O-EY! BR-R! O, MOTHER!!! THIS BED IS AS COLD AS AN ICEBERG!!
NOW, JUST A MINUTE, DEAR, I'M WRAPPING A WARM IRON TO PUT TO YOUR FEET!
A WARM IRON— O, GOODY, GOODY!
IT'S BEDTIME, SONNY. I'VE TURNED UP THE THERMOSTAT, SO YOUR BED WILL BE NICE AND WARM!
O.K., POP!
SCROGIN
·PIONEER FOOTWARMER·
Some folks heated a brick, but an iron was considered standard deluxe!
AND NOW
A TOUCH OF THE THERMOSTAT - AND HEAT IS REGULATED IN A JIFFY!

Did You Ever Wonder

What "Spring Peepers" Are?

Miss J. M. R., of Plainville, Connecticut, writes for help in identifying the "spring peeper," which is so much better known for his shrill "pe-ep, pe-ep" than by sight or description.

According to a bulletin published some years ago by the Chicago Board of Education, a young immigrant once composed a "short essay on frogs." The composition began, "What a wonderful bird the frog are. When he stand, he sit, almost. When he hop, he fly, almost" . . .

And the spring peeper may aptly be characterized as "the little tree frog who wasn't there, almost." Indeed, so tiny is he (the adult specimen is but three-quarters to an inch long), so timorous, and so adept at achieving virtual invisibility, that only a very small fraction of those who have heard him sing have actually seen and recognized the singer.

It may be well to point out right here that the use of the pronouns "he" and "him" is quite strictly and literally correct in naming the source of the early spring "pe-ep, pe-ep" with which so many marshy hollows resound. The male frogs, you see, do all the talking in the frog family.

The scientific name of the spring peeper is Hyla crucifer, and he is the smallest of the tree frogs. He is tan colored, with darker pigment forming a rough Maltese cross on his back. It is this cross which earned him his scientific name, "crucifer."

A great climber, he has a sticky pad or disc on the end of each toe, and can ascend the slender sides of a vertically held lead-pencil with the agility of a sailor swarming up a mast, to sit, solemn-eyed, on the little red eraser with which the pencil is capped.

He differs from the divas in that he doesn't open his mouth when he sings, but in making the volume of sound (which really is tremendous, when his diminutive size is taken into consideration) his throat swells out like a silvery bubble nearly as large as the frog himself. It is really amazing to think that a midget froglet, no bigger than the first joint of an average thumb, should have a voice which may carry, on a quiet evening, a distance of a mile or more.

—W. P. Keasbey

THE "SPRING PEEPER" IN ACTION

For Adequate Lighting

One construction company advises that for adequate lighting and ventilation a living room should have window surface equal to one-eighth of the floor area.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.—Matt. 5:48.

Where Would You Find—

1. Bayonne Bridge?
2. The Sunshine City?
3. The El Adem airdrome?
4. The class of U. S. Naval ships named for Indian tribes?
5. A Singhalese?
6. The native state of Stephen Collins Foster?
7. The Churchill River?
8. The six states which bound South Dakota?
9. The House of Commons?
10. Kalapana Beach?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Egg Handling

Careless handling between hen house and retail counter probably does more to lower egg quality than anything else, says a government agricultural writer.

In Lighter Vein

Some Watch

Ship's Officer: "Oh, there goes eight bells. Excuse me, it's my watch below."

Old Lady: "Gracious! Fancy your watch striking as loud as that!"—Montreal Star.

Shrewd Student

"Now if I drop a silver coin in this bubbling acid," said the chemistry teacher, "will it dissolve?"

"No, sir."

"No? Then perhaps you will explain why not."

"Frankly, sir, if it would dissolve you wouldn't put it in."

Only Advantage

"Look here," stormed Brown to the real estate agent, "about that riverside bungalow you sold me."

"Anything wrong, sir?" asked the agent.

"Wrong! Wrong!" exclaimed Brown. "The other morning we woke up and found that the place had floated two miles down the river."

"H'm," said the agent blandly enough, "that's a good stroke of luck. The taxes are much lower down there."—PBX Magazine.

Not His Job

As the major inspected the cavalry squadron, he stopped before a new recruit and said:

"Now, my lad, have that saddle and harness brighter in the morning." Turning to the sergeant-major, he said: "See to it, sergeant-major."

Next morning the offending saddle and harness were as dull as ever.

"I thought I told you to clean 'em for to-day?" the major roared.

"No, sir," corrected the "rookie"; "you told the sergeant-major to see to it."—Answers.

Little Chauncey

"Now do you get the idea?"

Daily Quotation

Let power and justice side by side,
Bring civil peace and civic pride;
Still may the ancient order bide
Of law and liberty.

—Louis F. Benson

Monitor Camera Club from Edmund Ferguson, Boston

Silent Observers

Daily Anecdote

Tradition's Way

A young tenor was studying the title role of Verdi's "Otello," when, at a certain point in the action, he was informed by the coach that while the chorus was singing and he was not he must go upstage, mingle with the crowd, and then return in time to sing the concluding measures of his song. The tenor protested that, dramatically speaking, this action was entirely uncalled for, but the coach replied, "That's been the tradition ever since Tamagno created the role."

"But why?" asked the tenor.

"I don't know and I don't care," replied the coach.

A year later the young tenor was in Italy, and went to see Tamagno.

"Maestro," he said, "I would like to ask you about a certain piece of business in 'Otello.'" And then he proceeded to describe the troublesome action.

"Did I do that?" exclaimed Tamagno, obviously puzzled.

He considered briefly, then took down a copy of the vocal score and examined it. Suddenly he smiled.

"Oh, I remember now!" he cried triumphantly. "You will notice that in the final passage Otello must sing a high B flat. So, while the chorus is singing, I go upstage and clear my throat!"

Flying Freighters

Obsolete bombers are known as "flying freighters" to the Air Corps but to petroleum technologists they're something entirely different. Motor fuel experts, who know their antiknock numbers, are predicting that sky freight trains, flying 500 miles an hour, will be an everyday occurrence in the future. Planes functioning as locomotives will draw strings of gliders filled with freight.—A. P. I. Bulletin.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Barthélemy, Joseph (zhō'-zĕf' bär'-tāl'-mē') — France's Minister of Justice in the Vichy Government.

Cincar-Markovitch, Alexander (tsēn'-tsär-mär'-kō-vĕch) — Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia.

Hashimoto, Col. Kingoro (kin-gō-rō hä-shi-mō-tō — even accent)—Influential leader in the Great Japan Youth Association.

Pages, Pierre (pyâr pàzh) —New Governor General of Indo-China.

Petina, Irra (ēr'-rä pā'-tē-nä) — Mezzo-soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Sosua (sō-sōō'-ä) — Colony for European refugees in the Dominican Republic.

Valdés, Maj. Gen. Basilio (bä-sē'-lyō väl-dās')—Philippine Army Chief of Staff.

von Papen, Franz (fränts' fôn pä'-pĕn) — German Ambassador to Turkey.

von Stohrer, Baron Eberhard (ā'-bĕr-härt fôn shtō'-rĕr)—German Ambassador to Spain.

von Thermann, Edmund (ĕt'-mōont fôn tĕr'-man) — German Ambassador to Argentina.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Ankara (ăng'-ká-rá)—Capital of Turkey.

Gelsenkirchen (gĕl'-zĕn-kirĸ'-ĕn) — Industrial center of Germany, target of frequent British air raids.

Istanbul (ĕ-stän-bōōl') — Important city of Turkey, formerly Constantinople.

Santos (sän'-tōōs)—Port of Brazil.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

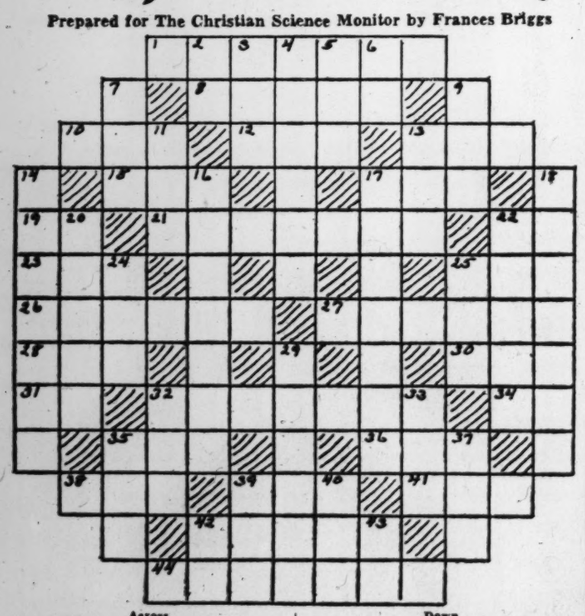
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A steel arch bridge over Kill Van Kull, New York City; channel span 1,675 feet.
2. St. Petersburg, Florida.
3. The largest in Libya in Africa.
4. Ocean-going tugs.
5. One of a race of Ceylon to which most of the population belong.
6. This beloved American song writer was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1826.
7. A Canadian River flowing 900 miles northeast to Hudson Bay.
8. Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Wyoming.
9. The Lower House of the British Parliament.
10. A beach on the island of Hawaii, noted for its black sands.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What breed of dog, except for size, is almost identical with the greyhound?
8—What do you call a native of Asia?
10—Inferior dog is what?
12—To chop.
13—What is past tense of "see"?
15—Who is hero of "Great Expectations"?
17—What animal has erect ears and long, bushy tail?
19—War Department (abbr.).
21—What is any large coarse fern?
22—Symbol for barium is what?
23—Exist.
25—What is an aeriform fluid?
26—What is a leguminous plant?
27—What is dried grain, hulled and often broken and crushed?
28—To loiter.
30—What Hawaiian food is prepared from taro root?
31—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Asia?
32—What city in Washington was named for an Indian chief?
34—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?
35—Because.
36—What tree is associated with New Haven, Conn.?
38—The whole of.
39—What is a Turkish title of respect?
41—To regulate the pitch of.
43—How is a mouse often described?
44—What is a sole supreme ruler?

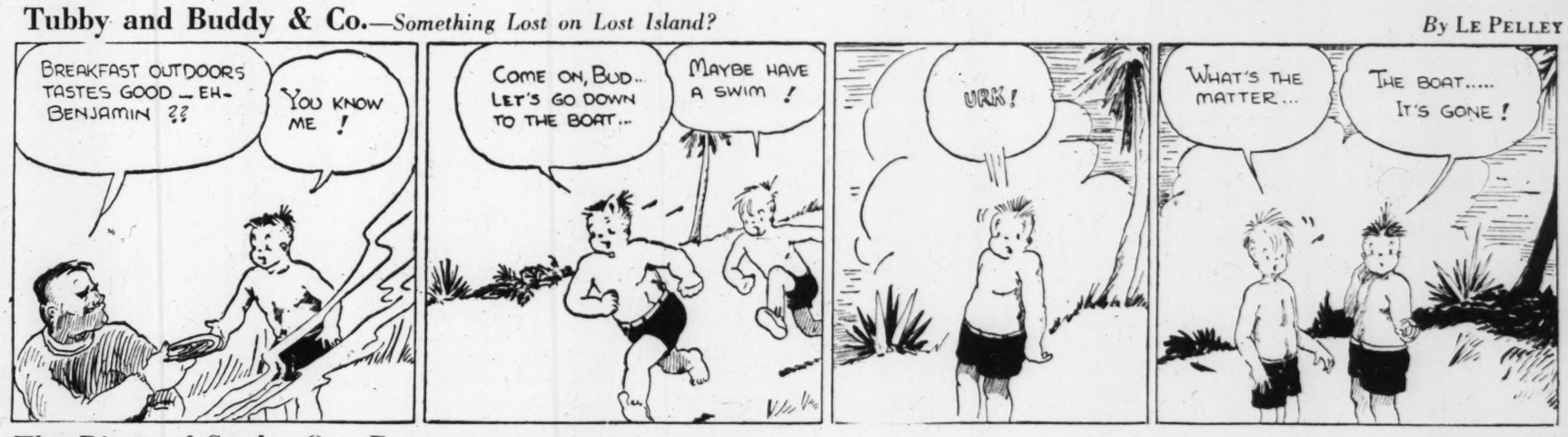
Down

2—What is an exclamation of surprise?
3—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
4—Who was 14th President of U. S.?
5—What is the foot of an animal?
6—Half an em is what?
7—What is a young dog?
9—An assessment is what?
11—Eve was fashioned from what?
13—What is a male descendant?
14—What bird is noted for graceful flight and regular migrations?
16—What is another name for a prime minister?
17—What is the edge or corner covering of a book?
18—Who is one of chief conspirators in Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar"?
20—Alice visited Wonderland in a ——.
22—What is stick or wand used by an orchestra leader?
24—Humpty Dumpty was really what?
25—What is any break in continuity?
29—What is that part of pistil of a flower which receives the pollen?
33—What is another name for the sun?
33—What is largest existing deer in Europe?
35—What insect has two wings?
37—Encountered.
39—What is a river of France?
40—What is the invisible, odorless, and tasteless mixture of gases which surrounds the earth?
42—Toward.
43—District of Columbia (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Something Lost on Lost Island?*

By Le Pelley


BREAKFAST OUTDOORS TASTES GOOD — EH- BENJAMIN ??
YOU KNOW ME !
COME ON, BUD.. LET'S GO DOWN TO THE BOAT..
MAYBE HAVE A SWIM !
URK!
WHAT'S THE MATTER...
THE BOAT..... IT'S GONE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh, Well—Something Will Turn Up*

By Rodgers

I was happy to see the movers carry that bicycle into our old home today—
"Now if they'll come out with some sort of a dog house everything will be grand," I thought—
But they didn't—
"Oh well," I decided, "If they have a youngster he'll probably have a pet of some kind-"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Baldpate's Enthusiasm Is Dampened*

By The Hagers

SAID BALDPATE, "SO YOU DISAGREE WITH MY SCHEMES FOR EFFICIENCY."
"LET'S TAKE A SWIM. IT'S FOUR-FIFTEEN," I QUACKED. "I'LL SHOW YOU WHAT I MEAN."
WE DIVED. A VOICE FROM SHORE CALLED, "HEY! BALDPATE HAS CLOSED THE POND TODAY!"
THE DRAKEVILLE E[illegible]ERT'S FACE TURNED RED. "I SEE NOW WHAT YOU MEAN," HE SAID.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Ships "Under Arrest"

Someone asks, "Why didn't Roosevelt seize these ships months ago?" It is a logical question. The United States froze the funds of Italy and Germany and of Axis-occupied countries. Why not the ships? Simply because American public opinion wasn't ready. There was no adequate recognition that the United States was involved in the world struggle and must take active measures to protect itself and aid those who are fighting for the free way of life. Also the need had not become so acute and visible.

No one thought that seizure of Axis funds would provoke war, but since the first World War Americans are touchy about ships. Had the Axis and Danish ships been "impounded" six months or even two months ago, there would have been cries from some Americans, "You are intervening in the war." The cries may still come, but since the passing of the Lend-Lease Act the majority of Americans have become so interested in furnishing aid to Britain—and in seeing that it gets there—that they are likely now to list the ship seizure as just one of those things that must be done to achieve the purpose agreed upon.

Reports of sabotage, carefully substantiated by pictures, will facilitate acceptance of the move. The sabotage was apparently the immediate cause. The seizure seems to have been planned, but to have been precipitated by sabotage. The hurried telephoning between Washington, Secretary Morgenthau in Arizona and the President in Florida, indicates a sudden decision. Statements by Italian officers that they had consulate orders for sabotage indicate the immediate cause.

The law providing for this "protective custody" has been on the books since 1917, the Presidential proclamation of a national emergency under which it was applied was made last October. But it looks like subterfuge to say that the sabotage threatened to interfere with navigation or even that the ships would "cause damage or injury to any harbors or waters of the United States."

We shall leave to the sea lawyers of Germany and Italy—the able legalists who arranged "non-intervention" and the sinking of neutral ships supplying Spanish Government forces by "unknown submarines" — the argument against these seizures on grounds of international law. We wish that the United States might make its own legal position clearer by forthright repeal of the now misleading Neutrality and Johnson Acts. But as for international law, unilateral observance of rules already destroyed does not serve international justice. We know too, that so far as war risks go, they do not depend on interpretation of the law of nations, but upon Axis judgment of expediency. This action will not be taken in Berlin or Rome as a casus belli.

Legalized Doodling?

Perhaps it is the beginning of a trend. In West Orange, New Jersey, a telephone booth has been lined with blackboards and equipped with chalk. For doodlers it now has all the comforts of a restaurant tablecloth. Doodling, as some doodlers may not know, though many who doodle do, is something that the Pharaohs seem to have encouraged —if one can judge by the hieroglyphs on pyramid walls — as an honorable profession; but its practice nowadays has become surreptitious.

It has been driven underground, onto subway walls; or into dark corners like telephone booths. Most people doodle in solitude. But a few still enjoy scratching a pad with a pencil while listening to lectures, or waiting for trains. They only ask that no curious or critical eye may watch the progress of the elaborate designs-upon-designs that their uninhibited surrealist fancies conceive.

The doodlers who doodle on scratch pads have always been above reproach but now it seems even the doodler who is inclined to mar walls, chairs, tables, menus, napkins, or anything else he can get a pencil on, is looked upon as, if not forgivable, at least inevitable. That seems to be the meaning of the blackboarded booth. Possibly the thought behind such conveniences is that if you give a man enough rope he will hang himself, and if you give a doodler enough space he will get himself so involved in those never-ending, ever-curving, quite unnerving lines of his that one doodle will last him a lifetime.

Since eggs can now be produced with vari-colored yolks, how about having them match the china—or the table decorations?

Wings of Spring

Swallows have come back from distant winter haunts to the Mission of San Juan Capistrano in California ahead of schedule for the second year. Legend has it that for 160 years they departed on October 23 and returned on St. Joseph's Day, March 19. Last year and this, however, they returned earlier — "off-schedule," according to observers. Perhaps the "schedule" has changed, for reasons known to the swallows, and human statisticians have not yet caught up with the change.

Human schedules have a way of changing without notice. Why not those of birds as well? Northerners know that the robin is no slave to schedule or tradition. He's an individualist in his comings and goings and way of life. "The first robin," real or reported, appears when and where he wishes—or when you see him. Vastly independent and free is he in comparison with the human hegira to and from Florida where mid-March sees men become slaves to timetables.

Tokyo to Berlin to Rome

Mr. Matsuoka's European odyssey was prefaced by warnings from his own countrymen to be prudent in his dealings in Berlin and Rome. A prominent naval authority reminded him that unless the Nazis and Fascists succeeded in trapping the British in the Mediterranean, Britain's Navy would continue to rule the Atlantic, leaving the American Fleet in command of the Pacific. And Mr. Matsuoka, having just left Tokyo, said: "I must return as soon as possible, as the Japanese nation seems to be looking forward to what presents I will bring back."

The history written since Mr. Matsuoka began his journeying should help him to remember his countrymen's warnings. He arrived in Berlin just in time to see that capital experiencing its first diplomatic set-back of the war, a set-back that has given Britain valuable time to improve its position throughout the eastern Mediterranean area. His arrival in Rome finds that capital darkened by a naval set-back from which Italy can hardly recover in time to affect the course of this war.

This is not the first naval catastrophe that Italy has suffered in attempting with the Nazis to trap the British in the Mediterranean. In this fact there may be food for Mr. Matsuoka's prudent thought. What impelled the Italians to seek trouble with the British Navy? Earlier trials of strength should have warned them to keep their ships out of range of British guns.

As representative of one of the Third Reich's two junior partners, Mr. Matsuoka will be interested in reports that this Italian venture was undertaken on German insistence. There must be, from Mr. Matsuoka's point of view, an uncomfortable similarity between the roles of Italy and Japan in the German scheme of "new orders." Italy's assignment is to deal with the British Navy in the Mediterranean, Japan's to deal with the American Navy in the Pacific.

Japanese prudence should also be encouraged by the reports now appearing in this newspaper's series, "Inside the War," which show Italy effectively in the grasp of the Nazi Gestapo. The grip of the German secret police on Italian domestic affairs is the best explanation available of continuing order in Italy despite demoralizing defeats to Italian prestige, or "face," in Mr. Matsuoka's language. The grip of Berlin on Italian foreign policy is costing the Italians their Empire and their Fleet.

Mr. Matsuoka, thinking about the presents the Japanese nation "seems to be looking forward to," may wish to inquire in Rome as to what Italy has got out of its Axis partnership thus far. Wherever German interests have crossed Italian interests, it is Germany that has taken the presents. Mr. Matsuoka is quite aware that in the Far East there are many points where German and Japanese interests conflict. Doubtless he will be prudent.

As for his anxious countrymen, many of them must feel that he could not have taken his trip at a time when it could be more serviceable to Japan. For his discoveries should help the Japanese to understand the exclusively Nazi character of the "new order" in which they are being invited to collaborate. They may see what has been Italy's reward for helping to make Germany strong. And what they may find themselves no longer seeing is the mirage of Nazi-Fascist invincibility that has frightened some and lured others into a "collaboration" that is really servitude.

"And Everywhere That Matsuoka Went—"

What! Lawn Mowing in February?

SEATTLE, WASH

Dear Anne:

Your air mail letter arrived this morning . . . you say that you have recently been snowed in for a week up there in your white farmhouse in New Hampshire. We can hardly picture the winter scene you so beautifully describe, for we've been enjoying spring here in Seattle for quite some time! Like the popular song we almost had "June in January." We picked clusters of daphne and camellias from our garden then and have had bouquets about the house ever since. Do you know what the daphne is like? Although it may grow in other places than in the Puget Sound area, we had never come upon it until we moved to the Northwest. It is similar in daintiness and fragrance to the trailing arbutus, and it has small pinkish-lavender flowers, but it grows higher and is a shrub rather than a vine. The large bush we found on this place when we bought it, we are told, is a treasure, for it is rather a slow-growing plant and this one, friends who know all about such things say, is something like twenty years old.

On February 1 our lawn had its first cutting and what music the lawnmower made humming over the grass! The robins were much interested in the whole procedure, and added their voices in song.

May I tell you in detail what we are seeing from our windows these days? There are two pink cherry trees in bloom below our dining room windows (I can't help but picture Madame Butterfly in her lovely kimono every time I glance in that direction, and there is also a crabapple tree which is a mass of white blossoms. Over to the left side of our yard is an enormous Scotch broom bush, at the present moment a golden haze. The Japanese quince against the house has been displaying its beauty for nearly six weeks. When we can tear our eyes from the sloping garden, we look across Lake Washington upon miles and miles of the jagged Cascade range, snowcapped at this time of the year, and the base of which is the same color as the waters of Lake Washington—a cobalt blue.

* * *

You mentioned in your Christmas letter that you knew practically nothing about this part of the country. You are not alone in this lack of information, for when we are traveling in the East we begin to think of ourselves as from the "Forgotten State." We simply cannot make many people believe that we are not from the District of Columbia. The children have hit upon a scheme which makes such inquirers open their eyes very wide. Now they say, "No, it is not near Maryland, but it is just below Alaska!"—and that does the trick.

* * *

We were living in Southern California when we discovered that we were to come up here to make our home, and we asked all our friends and neighbors if they could possibly tell us something about this part of the country, but no one seemed to know one thing about it, except that they had heard it rained every day in the year except maybe the Fourth of July! It does not rain in the summer. We have the same amount of rainfall per year as in New York, but we have all that rainfall in the winter. The summers are always cool. No matter how hot the sun may be, the moment you get into the shade there is a feel of mountain coolness. We use blankets on our beds the year around.

We shall all be looking forward to that trip out here you say you are planning in the not too distant future. You'll love our wonderful Northwest, and we'll introduce you to a country with all the beauty and serenity of a transplanted Switzerland.

H. H. F.

Mirror of World Opinion

Volunteers Conquer Libya

In a recent dispatch from Sydney, Australia, Carroll Binder reported that Australia's conscription law is restricted to calling up men for home defense only. Those Australians who have been fighting in Egypt and the men who have just landed at Singapore are volunteers. As it happens, several times as many Australians as can be trained or have been required to date have volunteered for overseas service. . . .

It must seem strange to the totalitarian mind, however, that with Britain fighting a life-and-death struggle, her dominions should be permitted freedom to determine how manpower should be supplied and that, in exercise of this freedom, Australia should fail to conscript men to send abroad. . . .

If Australia had been regimented by Britain to the point of discontent, would her young men now be volunteering to die, if necessary, for the mother country? The British, in dealing with such dominions as Canada and Australia, have had the wisdom to extend them the blessings of individual liberty which the British themselves enjoy. In times of crisis, Britain reaps the fruit of this.

This is the kind of thing that the Hitlers, Mussolinis and Stalins will never understand. —*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

All in a Day's News

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Roscoe Drummond

The front page of the newspapers is no longer large enough to cover even the biggest news of the day. It is doubtful if there ever was a time when so much was happening at once.

Hitler has a nice little pact one day and doesn't have it the next.

Russia, which was first to join the Nazis, praises the new Yugoslav Government for separating from the Nazis.

The Japanese Foreign Minister goes to Berlin to find out how the Axis does it, and finds he has called at the wrong time.

Britain, winning the campaign in Africa, finds it is facing the supreme crisis of the war in the battle of the North Atlantic.

The President signs the lend-lease bill to provide more aid to Britain and the Nation experiences more strikes retarding the production of more aid to Britain.

But this touches only the top of Page 1.

* * *

The actual content of the newspapers of Friday, March 28, is a good example of what the readers of a free press in democratic countries have to deal with. On that day every news story on Page 1 was intrinsically worth, on the grounds of both significance and reader-interest, the lead position and, in most newspapers, a banner headline.

That made it a remarkable news day but not unique; that has been true numerous times during the last year and a half; but more than that, there were at least eight news stories on the inside pages all of which, on any reasonable normal day, would have merited front page and most of which would have justified the most prominent display.

Page 1 of all newspapers that day told how the Yugoslav uprising overthrew Belgrade's pro-Axis Government, how young King Peter II was enthroned and former pro-Nazi leaders jailed, how Britain and the United States pledged aid to the new regime, how Berlin, taken by surprise, asked for an "explanation," how the R. A. F. stepped up its raids on Germany, how Washington's National Defense Labor Mediation Board took jurisdiction of four strikes while the C. I. O. attacked Mr. Knudsen and Secretary Knox for their action in the Allis-Chalmers strike, how the House talked even of the "death penalty" and labor draft if stoppages in production are not effectively halted.

* * *

That was a tidy budget of news but it was only the beginning. There remained to be unfolded on succeeding pages that day these additional happenings, all of them almost as momentous as the foregoing:

The United States acquired from Great Britain the right to complete possession and rule of eight British Western-Hemisphere possessions at any time the United States considers the emergency requires.

With the signing of the lend-lease bill aboard the President's yacht sailing undisclosed waters off Florida, the United States discarded neutrality and pledged aid until Britain prevails.

Attorney-General Robert H. Jackson, speaking in Havana, appealed for sanctions against aggression and urged the Latin-American republics to co-operate in implementing the lend-lease policy.

Yosuke Matsuoka called in at Berlin and was told, according to the Associated Press, that Japan had better join the war now or face Britain and America alone!

President Roosevelt planned a reorganized defense set-up.

Mr. Churchill reported on the war.

Americans were recorded as 85 per cent in favor of more stringent curbs on strikes.

One Bethlehem plant was ready to go back to work, another ready to strike; Allis-Chalmers managers eager to open, workers feeling they were let down by OPM.

* * *

Actually there were not fifteen big news stories last Friday or fifteen big news stories last week. There was only one—the struggle of free men everywhere in the world against aggression everywhere in the world. These fifteen momentous events—or any fifteen world events—do not point in several directions: they point in but one direction. Today's news does not weave a crazy-quilt: it fashions a mosaic. The news is not complex, it is clear. It does not mirror confusion, it mirrors simplicity.

The developments of yesterday and today and tomorrow add up to one conclusion: that this is a world struggle of decisive meaning in which the United States has cast its strength to preserve that freedom without which America could not breathe.

The developments of yesterday and today and tomorrow ask this question: Is the United States exerting its fullest strength now to guarantee victory?

France built a Maginot line but failed to carry it to the Channel. Lend-lease aid-to-Britain is America's Maginot Line, designed to keep war from the Western Hemisphere. But what if the United States fails to carry that aid to Britain? Is America's Maginot Line to be cut in the middle of the sea?

I have not talked with a single military expert, with a single naval authority who was not convinced that the use of the American Navy is essential if Britain is to win the battle of the North Atlantic and if the vital weapons of defense now coming from democracy's assembly lines are to be moved to democracy's battle lines in Britain quickly enough and in sufficient volume to stem the Nazis' desperate, final, all-out attack.

From every piece of information available in Washington, it is evident that Britain's lack of convoy and cargo ships is critical in the extreme—and that is putting it coolly. Seizure of sixty-five Axis and Danish ships is a help but not a complete solution. The frank truth is that unless the shipping lanes of the North Atlantic are kept open, the war is over and America will be wondering why it didn't do something about it.

To do something about it is the next question which, with the President's return to the capital this week, the country and the Government must decisively and immediately determine.

Union Labor, Management, and National Defense

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I welcome your discussion of the proposals to admit labor into a share of industrial management. I refer to the editorial "A Labor Voice in Management?" in The Christian Science Monitor recently. I regret, however, the implication contained in the question: "But is labor ready to take a more direct financial stake in the success of the business?" This seems to me to be *petitio principii*. It also involves a correlative query: "Are financial interests ready to take a more active part in the actual work of the business?" Perhaps together these questions are fundamental but separately each may be unfair.

WALTER C. LOVENHEIN, JR.

Washington

Labor vs. the American People?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why should any American be barred from industry just because he does not pay tribute to some organization? Why should an American be denied the right to earn an honest living because he does not pay "dues"? Why should the reptilian head of class-consciousness be permitted to rise in America, to pit brother against brother, and neighbor against neighbor? Why should we allow a few agitators—many of whom never did an honest day's labor—to continuously engender hate and strife between the workers and industry? Capital and Labor have too many things in common to be forever at each other's throats. One is impotent without the other.

Unionism, in the beginning, gave promise of better things for labor. Some of these things have been achieved. Some of the glories promised have been fulfilled, but unionism—as we know it—has served its purpose and is on its way out. When an organization gets to the point that it is so strong and so powerful that it begins to "push" others around; when it begins to abridge the rights of others, then it is only a matter of time until it falls into eternal oblivion — which is as it should be. In the United States, unionism has waxed fat on the adversity of working men since the depression started—fatter than ever before in its history. This is a bad foundation on which to build, a foundation of sand, and the swirling waters of public opinion will surely destroy it if its builders do not find a better way in which to build. The old adage: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," is still good.

There is too much talk about our rights and privileges and too little action; too much talk of tolerance and too little tolerance. We prate about the "American way," freedom, the Bill of Rights, privilege, yet we forget that "one man's rights end where another's begins"; and year by year we lose more and more of these rights, and become more like certain European States, for the simple reason that we are too tolerant—to the wrong people. Despotism is the same anywhere, no matter what guise it may assume.

Pasco, Wash. ED. L. ENGLAND

Col. Lindbergh's Letter

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Colonel Lindbergh's "Letter to Americans" published in the March 29 issue of Collier's is an amazing mixture of fact and fallacy. When speaking of airplane production and operation he utters words of authority. When assembling the data on which he draws conclusions as to Nazi insuperability in military prowess, he casts loose from the moorings of history. He fails to consider factors which cannot be ignored, if we would arrive at the right answer.

In the first place, the Nazis have not yet achieved a true "military" victory in Europe. That statement is not as ridiculous as it may sound. The Austrian campaign was assassination and highly organized betrayal—not resistance. Bloody Poland presents a more sickening picture of Nazi-inspired treason. There, Polish soldiers were shot in the back by "Polish" soldiers concealed in hay stacks and upper stories of buildings—according to accredited correspondents' reports. Even so, military experts tell us that the Nazi blitz had so spent itself that in two more weeks, the war would have resolved itself into a war of position. Holland and Denmark were victims of treachery, not of a military campaign. In Norway officials were corrupted from without. The French and Belgian situation was one of Nazi infiltration into high governmental and army offices.

When encountering the English, where the soil is not fertile to treachery in high places and Machiavellian diplomacy, Hitler is stymied, although outnumbering his foes.

Admitting that the Nazi conquest of Europe is an evil, the Colonel would have us stand by and see that evil extended to the British Isles, and one of the most valiant people of the modern world crushed by barbaric savagery. Urging our own arming to the teeth, presupposes the necessity for doing this, if England falls. The only safety the future would then offer us would be in superiority of armament over a Nazified world. The fallacy lies in the assumption that we could long survive in such a world. If England survives—and it will survive—Hitlerism dies right where it is.

Americans have shaped their course with historic unanimity. Let us write our Congressmen assuring our united support rather than foster the division in our ranks the Colonel advises. This is the type of division and uncertainty which the Colonel says resulted in the fall of France.

This is a mental war, necessarily expressed in terms of material armament. Our course is already fixed, deeply rooted in a consideration of spiritual values as opposed to immediate material expediency. Wherever such course leads, we may safely follow.

WILLIAM HARVEY SMITH

Maj. Inf. Reserve, U. S. A.

Larchmont, N. Y.

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